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BIRTHS.

On the 27th October, the wife of Mr. C. F. GEORGE GRIMBLE, of a daughter. [2456]
On the 1st inst, the wife of P. JORDAN, of a daughter. [2493]

MARRIAGE.

At H.B.M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, on the 21st October, by Sir Nicholas J. Hannen, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., FRANK, only son of Charles M. GOVE, Collector of Customs, St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, to CONSTANCE ETHEL, second daughter of the late Dr. R. A. JAMIESON, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, the 24th October, suddenly, Sir ALBERT SASSOON, Bart., C.S.I., of 25, Kensington Gore, London, S.W., aged 78. [2450]
At his residence, No. 14, Nakay-matedori, San-chome, Kobe, on the 22nd October, CHARLES FREDERICK HOOPER, aged 64 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 8th October arrived, per P. M. steamer *China*, on the 2nd November (25 days); the English mail of the 2nd October arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Ravenna*, on the 2nd November (31 days); and the Canadian mail of the 12th October arrived, per C. P. steamer *Empress of India*, on the 3rd November (22 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

H. E. Li Hung-chang has been appointed a member of Tsung-li Yamen.

A close relation of the Sacred Duke K'ung—the lineal descendant of Confucius—has petitioned the Governor of Chékiang to be allowed to establish a native daily newspaper in Hangchow.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The Spanish forces appear to be making no progress in the suppression of the rebellion in the Philippines, and the position of the rebels is becoming stronger.

Mr. J. T. Boag, bill broker, shot himself at Yokohama on the 28th October. At the inquest the jury found that the deceased shot himself while of unsound mind.

It is reported that Hong Jong Wu, the assassin of Kim Ok Kyun, has been promoted to the post of Master of Ceremonies in the Korean Royal Household.

The *N. C. Daily News* publishes the text of the Cassini Convention. It gives Russia the right to construct railways and open mines in Manchuria, drill the Chinese troops, and use Kiaochow Bay; also in emergency to use Port Arthur and Talienwan.

The practice of providing an escort for Ministers of State while traversing the streets of Toyko, which has been in force since the assassination of Marquis Okubo some eighteen years ago, was abolished on the 15th October. The guard placed at the official residences is retained as before.

The representatives of the Bank of Japan in London have telegraphed to the effect that the London Stock Exchange has accepted the request of the Bank to put on the market the Japanese redemption bonds issued in 1892, 1893, and 1895. The amount of Japanese bonds to be put on the market is about sixty million yen. No quotation is yet given, but it is expected in London that the bonds may fetch £105½ per 1,000 yen face value.

A native despatch from Hangchow states that Governor Liao of Chékiang has sanctioned the building of a short ten mile railway between the new foreign settlements and a place called Tsak'ou, in the western suburbs of Hangchow, for the better transport of produce from the silk-bearing districts into the new settlements. The new railway is estimated to cost \$300,000 in all, of which the promoter guarantees \$50,000, the balance of the shares to be placed on the Hangchow and Shanghai markets.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The ratifications of the treaty of commerce between Japan and China are reported to have been exchanged at Peking on the 20th October. It is said that the Government has consented to the Chinese demand to impose a tax on the manufactures by Japanese in China, which is going beyond the terms of the Shimouoseki Treaty, but in return for this the Chinese Government consents to the extension of the settlement at Shanghai and also to give areas at Tientsin, Amoy, and Hankow for Japanese settlements.

A telegram has been received by the Canton Government stating that an Imperial edict was issued on the 21st October to the effect that H. E. Li Hung-chang had improperly got into the prohibited ground of Yuan-ming-yuan and that the Board concerned was to take steps to reprimand him. Another edict was issued on the 30th stating that the Civil Board had condemned Li Hung-chang, for improperly getting into the prohibited grounds of Yuan-ming-yuen, to forfeit one year's salary. It further states that this is a very lenient step, for a person committing such a crime is liable to be punished by being degraded.

It having been provided in the new Treaty between Germany and Japan that Japan should protect the patent right of foreign articles, quite a large number of applications from foreigners are being received by the Agriculture and Commerce Department. The number of those who have applied for the register of patents through Mr. R. Masujima has already reached over 300.—*Kokumin*.

It is curious to note the effect of the bilge keels upon H.M.S. *Centurion*. When first launched her speed was, if we remember aright, slightly over 17 knots. Upon a recent four hours' trial, however, she averaged 18.2 knots per hour, while for half an hour she managed to make a little over 19 knots, and it is confidently expected that upon her next trial she will make that speed for the whole of the four hours.—*Nagasaki Express*.

It appears that Mr. Troughton of H.M.S. *Grafton* was not drowned through a boat accident after all. He was out shooting on the bank of the lake at Sivoutch, when he shot a duck, which fell into the lake. He took off his clothes and swam off to get the duck, and it is supposed that he got entangled in the weeds and was drowned. His body had not been recovered after two days' dragging for it.—*N. C. Daily News*.

According to native reports from Tientsin the Viceroy Wang of Chihli has given his approval to a scheme proposed by a native syndicate headed by a gentleman named Ho, reported to be an elder brother of Dr. Ho Kai of Hongkong, for the establishment at Tientsin of an iron and steel plant, the mineral and coke being ready to hand in the vicinity of the foundry and accessible to the Tongshan railway. The Viceroy has further intimated that he will strongly recommend the Central Government to grant the necessary permission.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited, was held at Singapore on the 23rd October. There were present:—Messrs. J. P. Joaquim (Chairman), Arnot Reid, G. Partile, and the Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng (Directors), A. Huttenbach, E. W. Schwabe, F. Lean, E. Voyler, Yeo Swee Hee, and Tay Thian Lock. The Chairman remarked that the report and accounts (which have been already published) were full in detail, and the directors were present to answer any questions. No questions were asked, and, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Reid, the report and accounts were adopted. This was all the business.

The Commercial Mission consisting of Messrs. H. Neville and H. Bell, sent out by the Blackburn and other Chambers of Commerce of Lancashire, with Mr. Consul Bourne as adviser, left Shanghai on the 27th October to continue their investigations at Chinkiang. Two or three days will be spent there, after which Hankow, Ichang, Chungking, and Chéngtu, the capital of the province of Szechuan, will be visited in turn. The party will then travel to Yunnanfu, down to the highest navigable port on the West River, Posing, and thence down the river to Wuohow, visiting Canton and Hongkong subsequently. It is expected that the travellers will arrive in Hongkong towards the end of April or beginning of May.

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

In the interesting article reprinted the other day from the *Spectator* on "The Last Colonies of Spain," that well known London journal drew forcible attention to the nerve of the Spanish people and their incapacity in action, as exemplified in Cuba. The complete failure of the Spaniards either to subjugate the rebels in Cuba or to gain any substantial advantage in the field seems unaccountable when the number of Spanish troops in the island is considered and the superiority in arms and resources enjoyed by them is borne in mind. Whatever the cause, the facts remain, and all those whose sympathies and admiration have been aroused by reading of the exploits of those hardy conquistadores who won the greater portion of America for Spain can only wonder at the change that has come over their descendants. Are the men who so quickly succumb to hardships and difficulties in Cuba really the successors of CORTES and PIZARRO, whose victories were won against overwhelming odds and in teeth of hardships and dangers almost incredible? It is difficult to imagine that they belong to the same race, but none the less it is a fact. It is a fact, too, that some of the Spanish soldiers are made of good stuff, and would fight well if capably led. But there seems a canker worm in the, once virile and chivalrous race. Whether it is the form of Government, the religion, or the habits and amusements of the people that have begotten a fatal apathy and listlessness that seems to hold the nation in a thrall we know not, but certain it is that the old time energy and enterprise which led their ancestors over stormy seas, through untrodden wilds, and hostile countries, in search of fame and fortune, has departed, never to return.

The *Spectator* thinks that Spain must lose her last remaining possessions, unless she receives the aid of some great ally. Her endurance, her courage, and the resources employed ought to ensure her ultimate triumph, but "some incurable vice in her organisation, or in the temperament of her people," neutralising all the advantages she should derive from her stubborn hardihood, will ensure her defeat. This would indeed appear to be the case in Cuba at the present moment, but, unless the native troops in the Philippines revolt, the prospects of at least a temporary pacification of the latter islands are greater than our London contemporary seems to imagine. In Cuba, indeed, the insurgents appear to number practically the whole population, in sympathy if not in actual revolt, and they are sustained to a great extent by the moral support derived from the United States. The Washington Government have not recognised the Cubans as belligerents, but public opinion in the American Republic is strongly in favour of the Cubans, and if any European Power thought fit to actively assist Spain to suppress the rebellion in Cuba, it is more than possible that feeling in the United States would speedily crystallise into action, both out of sympathy with the insurgents and in resentment of what would be deemed a violation of the Monroe doctrine. Spain will have to fight out her own battles with her rebellious colonies; no Power is likely, we think, to risk the chances of a serious complication with other States for the sake of helping the Spaniard to plant his heel on those who have dared to rebel against the haughty red and gold standard.

While, however, we do not believe that Spain will lose the Philippines at present, she ought to understand that she will in

future be on her good behaviour and will only hold them *en permanence* by reforming the administration and governing justly and liberally. Some of the Spaniards in Manila have been letting loose a turgid flood of rhetoric at a banquet, most of which may be characterised as foolish froth, ensanguined by revenge. We sincerely trust the spirit breathed by the speakers on this occasion is not endorsed by the Administration, or the rebel natives will be goaded to despair and, leaving villages and plantations, betake themselves to the fastnesses of the interior and, like the Achinese, wage an endless war of unquenchable hatred with their oppressors. The Spaniards must not imagine that they enjoy a monopoly of wrongs. On the contrary, it seems to the dispassionate outsider that the Filipino has a long tale of oppression and disability to render. It is true that the mestizos have grown rich, mainly through the proud indolence of the conquering race, but they have never been permitted any liberty of speech or share in the Government. In addition to the harsh laws enacted by the civil administration they have also had to endure the tyranny of the ecclesiastical authority. If the mad counsels of Senor COMENGA are to prevail we shall see a repetition of atrocities like the Black Hole of Manila repeated, further cruelties and tortures and wholesale executions after the veriest form of a trial, and, as a result, terrible vengeance wreaked by the natives or non-combatants. If the Spaniards set the example of brutality by the use of torture and the scream for vengeance, will they have any right to complain if the natives massacre the priests and murder women and children? Senor COMENGA's speech was a criminal appeal to all the worst passions not only of his countrymen but also to those of the already infuriated natives. We sincerely hope wiser and more moderate counsels will predominate in Manila. Senor BLANCO, the Captain-General of the Philippines, to whose moderation and wise conduct of affairs is doubtless due the fact that the native troops still remain loyal, may be able to combine clemency with firmness in such a way as to restore order and confidence and to pave the way for a reform in the administration that will heal disaffection. If he succeeds in doing this he will do more than merely save to Spain her last great possession; he will save her honour and renown and preserve for her a future in the East.

THE ALLEGED TORTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In our news from Manila published to-day will be found an order issued by the Governor-General which does credit alike to his head and heart. General BLANCO has from the first been opposed to the exercise of unnecessary cruelty in the treatment of the natives in connection with the rebellion, and now that the first scare is over he appears determined to put his foot down on anything of the kind. That there has been a good deal of cruelty is undoubted; indeed General BLANCO's order admits as much, but it is said that under the circumstances it was inevitable that this should be so. As to that, it must be admitted that in times of great emergency it is impossible to practice very fine discrimination, and the question of what constitutes unnecessary and reprehensible hardship and cruelty therefore resolves itself into one of degree. Even in our own plague scare there was a good deal of unnecessary hardship inflicted upon the native community, but it was uninten-

tional and inevitable, the intention being wholly benevolent. In Manila, on the other hand, the circumstances were not only of infinitely greater gravity, but were also such as to inspire feelings of revenge and hate, to which a too free scope would seem to have been allowed. Even the use of formal and scientific torture has been alleged. We are not surprised that this allegation has been received with some incredulity, for it is indeed difficult to believe that such measures should in the present day be resorted to by a civilised Government, and it would afford us much pleasure to be able to publish a contradiction or correction of the statements that have been made on this unpleasant subject. Mr. DAVIDSON, however, acquired his information on the spot, and he states that "the Spaniards justified the use of torture on the ground that simple imprisonment would be ineffective. Moreover, if, as we believe to be the case, large numbers of persons have been arrested on information given by their associates already in custody, how was the information wrung out of the latter? It does not appear that it was under promise of pardon, and the men who had entered into the compact of blood by which the rebels are bound to each other would not open their mouths willingly to denounce their companions."

THE CONDUCT OF THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

An instance of how far partisanship can be allowed to override reason, logic, and common sense is afforded by some remarks made in Wednesday's issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* on the subject of the alleged Japanese atrocities in Formosa. The foreigners who have described these events are blamed because they have written anonymously, and in refutation of their statements there is produced with a grand flourish the letter of a correspondent "who reports what he has seen and knows," but who also, strange to say, writes anonymously. According to the *Telegraph*, therefore, anonymous evidence is absolutely reliable if it fits in with the *Telegraph's* views, but is not to be admitted at all if it controverts those views. Further, we are told that the correspondent in question, whose letter appears in the *N. C. Daily News*, "reports what he has seen and knows." That is directly contrary to the fact; the correspondent reports what he has been told and does not profess to have been near the disturbed districts. His words are:—"My own impression is, after examining a good many of the statements and hearing what those foreigners who have since visited the spot have to say on the subject," etc. Yet this is put forward as the evidence of one "who has seen and knows." Our contemporary also says:—"It is strange how easily the editors of some great journals are deceived by the writers of sensational stories of atrocities and what little trouble they give themselves to verify the allegations contained 'in copy' before publishing it," and we are given to understand that the local papers, with the exception of the *Telegraph* of course, are tarred with the same brush. Yet we venture to say our contemporary has taken no steps to verify the statements contained in the letter he quotes with such approval and we doubt if he even knows the name of the writer.

The public, we suspect, must be tired of the subject of the Formosan atrocities. The Japanese have themselves judicially investigated the matter and found the charges

proved and the gentlemen who would now have us believe there was never a ghost of a charge to be preferred and that the Japanese officers and troops were perfectly immaculate seem to be in as hopeless a state of obfuscation as the gentleman who up to a few years ago used periodically to amuse the public by advancing arguments to prove that the world was flat and not round as generally supposed. The *Kokumin*, a Japanese paper, referring to the suspension of Lieut. Colonel MASUDA, says:—"Now the steps that the Colonel took to clear the vicinity of Yun-lin of the Hakkas were strong and decisive; in fact he burned down houses and even killed law-abiding people. This proceeding furnished a good pretext to the Hakkas to say that, rather than be possibly murdered by the Japanese, they should, as they were to die anyhow, rise against the invaders and oppose them to the death. It was this indiscreet bloodshed that provoked some of the natives to desperation, and has now led to the Colonel's suspension." The Japanese paper then goes on to say the Colonel was not without justification for the course he took, owing to the difficulty of discriminating between rebels and law-abiding persons. There a fair field of argument is opened up, but what we are now concerned with are the bare facts. Innocent people were killed, and these killings and the burning of villages have been termed atrocities by the correspondents. If the Japanese apologists confined themselves to disputing the correctness of the term "atrocities" they would be within their rights, but to attempt to deny the whole of the facts implies a wilful shutting of their eyes to the truth.

The anonymous correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* says:—"Referring to the statement of the correspondent to the *Hongkong Daily Press*, that 'seventeen villages' have been burnt as reprisals for the late rebellion, I am authorised, on what seems to me to be the very best authority from both sides, to state that nothing of the sort has taken place, and that on the contrary special efforts have been made to confine the almost entirely defensive operations of the troops within the strictest limits compatible with their safety, and that of the country people around them, who are not the least backward in soliciting aid against the insurgents." We do not know what the correspondent may mean by "both sides," but in a letter of subsequent date to that in which mention was made of the burning of the seventeen villages, the correspondent of the *Daily Press* gave an account of a journey through the district, written by a foreigner connected with the camphor industry, who mentions several places that he saw in ruins. Amongst others he mentions "Taulak, a flourishing market town when I passed through it about two months ago. Now the place is in absolute ruin." Yet we are asked to believe, on the authority of another correspondent who has never been there, that neither Taulak nor any other place was burnt during the period mentioned. The fact is that by trying to disprove too much the foreign friends of the Japanese are doing their cause much harm, because the correspondents who originally described the so-called atrocities will naturally continue to adduce evidence of their statements when they find their word flatly contradicted, and thus the matter is kept open indefinitely and bad blood engendered by the discussion. The same correspondent of the *Daily Press* in a recent issue said:—"The Japanese

Government have already shown their disapproval, in dismissing certain officials and trying army officers by court martial. "It is only fair, therefore, to presume that they are exerting themselves to bring about peace." We think it would be well if the subject could be allowed to rest there.

RAILWAYS IN ASIA.

It is not improbable that before the next century has grown very old the resident of Hongkong may be able to reach London by rail, with the exception of the short sea passage across the English Channel and the ferry across Hongkong harbour, and even these may by that time be obviated by the execution of the Channel tunnel scheme and the construction of a suspension bridge across Lyemoun Pass. And not only may the passenger go all the way by land if he prefers a three weeks' jolting in the train to a five weeks' comfortable journey by a well equipped steamship, but he may also have the choice of alternative routes. The Siberian Railway will by that time be linked with a Chinese line running from Kowloon to Canton, thence via Hankow to Peking, and on to Shanhaikwan. The alternative line will run from Canton through the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, and will connect with the Burmese railway at Kunlon Ferry—or wherever the terminus may at that time be—and soon through India and by the projected Euphrates Valley Railway to Europe. All this appears in *nubibus* at present, but we believe we are on the eve of a period of great activity in railway construction in Asia. It seems almost absurd to speak of activity in connection with such an inert mass as China, but as the banyan tree inserts its tendrils in the joints of a stone wall and gradually throws it out of plumb, so the railway tendrils are stretching out towards the wall of Chinese exclusiveness and will in course of time run through the country. Whether the present somewhat doubtful project associated with SHENG's name, for a trunk line from Canton to Peking, will materialise or not remains to be seen, but if it falls through it means only a short delay, for the same or some similar project will have to be undertaken before long, though perhaps under other and more favourable auspices. It has been said that when China is opened it will be by a process like the cracking of an eggshell, and that may be so, but whatever the political developments it is certain that this rich country cannot much longer remain cut off from railway communication with her neighbours. In the CASSINI Convention, the text of which appeared in our columns yesterday (and for the publication of which the public is indebted to the enterprise of the *N. C. Daily News*), the scheme by which railways are to be constructed in Manchuria by Russia will be found set out, and it may be taken for granted that, in view of the political and strategical considerations involved, Russia will not let the grass grow under her feet before carrying the scheme into execution. At the same time work on the proposed railway from Mandalay to Kunlon Ferry has already been commenced. The French are also busy in the South and a line will before long penetrate into Kwangsi from Tonkin. In neighbouring countries, too, the work of railway construction is going on. Siam has already one short line in successful operation; another much more ambitious project has been partially carried through, though work upon it is now unfortunately suspended owing to disputes with the contractor,

namely, the Khorat Railway, and another project for a line running from Bangkok in the direction of the Malay States is under discussion. And now news comes from Singapore that the Federated Malay States under British protection, where there are already two or three very successful local lines in operation, are about to raise a loan of half-a-million sterling to carry out railway works. In course of time the Malay system will be connected with those of Siam and Burmah and the network of railways will overspread Asia as it has done Europe, and will not leave even China neglected.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT SHANGHAI.

In reference to the conclusion of the commercial treaty between China and Japan, we read in the *Japan Mail's* "Spirit of the Vernacular Press" that "even with regard to the cotton-spinning industry, which appears to be the most profitable of all the enterprises that can be undertaken by Japanese in the interior of China, such a high authority as Mr. MASUDA TAKASHI, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, has arrived at a very unfavourable conclusion after thorough research into the subject. He has decided that it would be an extremely doubtful business for the comparatively poor capitalists of Japan to enter into competition with the far wealthier capitalists of Europe and America, and that the privilege of manufacturing goods in China would prove beneficial to the latter alone." We cannot think that the difficulty of raising sufficient capital is the only reason for the Japanese desisting from engaging in the cotton industry in China. During the last few years enormous sums have been subscribed in Japan for joint stock enterprises of various descriptions, and we see no reason to doubt that any amount of capital required for establishing a cotton company in China would have been readily subscribed by the Japanese had a prospectus been issued under favourable auspices. But it was hinted some time ago that the Japanese Government had formed an unfavourable opinion of the prospects of the industry and had communicated to capitalists its reasons, which seem to have proved sufficiently convincing. Those reasons, we may suppose, were that although the cotton industry in China might prove remunerative it would, having regard to possible taxation and squeezing, be less so than the same industry in Japan, and that it would therefore be better to keep the capital at home and employ home labour than to send it to China and employ Chinese labour. That at all events seems a reasonable view to take. Some of the Japan cotton companies pay phenomenal dividends and there are no very special advantages in China that would be likely to lead to an increase in their earnings were the industry carried on in that country instead of at home. The only special advantage to be secured at Shanghai or elsewhere along the Yangtze as compared with Japan is proximity to the cotton producing districts, and against this must be set the advantage the Japanese possess by working in their own country. Capital will not usually go abroad if it can be employed equally profitably at home, and hence it is easy to understand why Japanese capitalists have not been eager to embark in the cotton-spinning industry in China, where the amount that may have to be paid in taxation and squeezing is an uncertain quantity. The *Nippon*, we read, gives some interesting information show-

"ing to what extent the manufacture of yarns in China is likely to impair the development of the same industry in Japan. The export of Japanese yarns to Shanghai yields about 9½ per cent. net profit. But when yarns can be made in the interior of China free of duty, the profit accruing will be 17½ per cent. In other words, the Chinese yarns can be sold 8 per cent. cheaper than the Japanese." But the yarns made in China are not to be free of duty. At present it is understood that they are to pay ten per cent. *ad valorem*. Assuming that to be correct, and deducting that amount from the suggested profit of 17½ per cent., the net profit remaining would be 7½ per cent. only, or 2 per cent. less than the profit yielded by yarns exported from Japan to Shanghai. We should not be inclined to accept the *Nippon's* figures as absolutely correct, but they suffice to give an idea of what an important part the taxation the Chinese Government proposes to levy on manufactures will play in the competition between Chinese and Japanese goods.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUGAR MARKET IN CHINA.

In his report on the trade of Kiukiang for last year Mr. HERBERT BRADY, Acting Consul at Kiukiang, makes mention of the development of the trade in Hongkong refined sugar. "Previous to 1894," he says, "there was very little refined sugar imported, but towards the close of that year one of the British hongts here, having a refinery at Hongkong, placed a consignment on the market which was soon followed up by another firm. Sales were pressed in Wusueh, Tung Shan, Nganking, Lo-ping, Yao Chow, and other districts, with success, and the result of the year's business shows a consumption of 16,000 piculs. It is anticipated that the present year will show a large development of the trade. The third, fourth, and fifth qualities are preferred to the first and second grades, the former being much sweeter, and more like the native sugar. Transit passes are taken out to cover it to places in Hupei and Anhui, but difficulties connected with the *lekin* stations preclude their use in Kiangsi." The product of our local refineries is making steady headway in China, the total import of refined sugar in 1895 having been 564,748 piculs of a value of Tls. 3,402,739, as against 425,366 piculs of a value of \$2,754,179 in 1894. And, as shown by the case of Kiukiang, it is only the edge of the market that has been touched so far, for though Kiukiang is a treaty port and readily accessible it was not until the end of 1894 that shipments of the article were made to that point. Transit passes, Mr. BRADY says, are taken out to cover it to places in Hupei and Anhui, but difficulties connected with the *lekin* stations preclude their use in Kiangsi. Here we come upon the standing grievance of foreign trade in China, namely, the fiscal barriers that preclude the free circulation of goods in the interior. Given the abolition of these barriers there would be at once a large development of trade, and if to this were added the establishment of improved means of communication, the development would be enormous. At the same time the revenue, if honestly collected, might be largely increased; but, as Mr. GRANT DUFF says in his report on the foreign trade of China in 1895, "the present rulers of the Empire are entirely blind to their own advantage, and a penny of *lekin* in their opinion is far more

"desirable than a pound of revenue." Circumstances, however, are pressing upon China and may in time result in opening the eyes of her rulers. Money has to be found to meet the obligations connected with her recently contracted loans, and as Great Britain will assent to no increase of the import duties except on condition of the total abolition of the wasteful and oppressive *lekin* system the logic of facts must in the long run prevail. At the same time the use of steam on the inland waterways is slowly but surely making headway, and the construction of the great trunk line of railway from Peking to Canton appears to have been at last definitely decided upon. There have been many disappointments in connection with railway projects in China, and this one also may end in disappointment for the time being, but sooner or later the line must be built, and likewise numerous branch lines. All this will mean the opening up of China, and by that probably no branch of trade will profit more than that of the Hongkong sugar refineries. But railways will not be made to-morrow; even the complete opening of the waterways to steam navigation is still in the future; and as to the fiscal question, the mandarins will make a strong fight before they surrender their *lekin* squeezes. In the meantime it is encouraging to note that even under the present unfavourable conditions the consumption of Hongkong refined sugar is making such steady progress in China.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN INDO-CHINA.

The Chinese question continues to be agitated in Indo-China, where the subjects of His Celestial Majesty are scarcely more welcome than in the United States or Australia. The French seem to think that every dollar made by a Chinaman is a dollar taken out of some Frenchman's pocket, and various proposals are advanced to reduce their competition, more particularly as regards Government contracts. Tenders for supplies for the army are now only received from Frenchmen or Annamites, foreigners and Chinese being excluded. The *Indo-Chine Francaise* urges that the same principle should be adopted in connection with civil contracts also. This has actually been done as regards the construction of the railway from Hanoi to Phulathuong, the tenders sent in by Chinese having been returned to them, and, according to our contemporary, this protection of French contractors has been highly praised. But even this is not enough; our contemporary would also forbid the employment of Chinese as sub-contractors, arguing that otherwise the law might be defeated by Chinese tendering in the names of others with whom they had made an agreement for that purpose. "Was not the loan contracted to assist the French element in our colony and to shower on the native population silver manna? Would it not be going against the wishes of Parliament to allow works that have to be paid for out of the loan to be executed by Chinese and money which ought to remain in the country to be sent to China?" It does not seem to occur to our contemporary that it would be to the interest of the colony to get its work done on the most favourable terms and, like private individuals, to buy in the cheapest market. The idea seems to be that there is so much money to be spent and that the arrangements should be such that a good deal of it shall go back into French pockets without the country getting any equivalent for it, for the difference in the rates charged

by Frenchmen and those charged by Chinese represents simply so much taken from the public treasury and transferred to private pockets. Our contemporary in the course of its article says:—"It is for the development of our foreign trade that we have conquered Tonkin, not to make a colony for the multiplication of functionaries or a theatre of glorious actions bringing honorific distinctions and promotions. France came to Tonkin to do business, to find new openings for her trade and industry, to assure innumerable consumers." That is a sound view to take, but it is vitiated by the narrow minded opposition displayed towards the Chinese, who are the instruments that must be mainly relied upon to arrive at the end aimed at. The Annamites and Tonkinese are not such a commercial race as the Chinese and cannot so well serve as the intermediaries of trade. Indo-China aims at developing a great trade with Yunnan and South-western China generally, even extending its glance as far as Szechuen; but how is this dream to be fulfilled if a wall of exclusion is erected between the French and the people with whom they wish to deal? It is said that in order to overcome the disabilities imposed upon them in relation to contracts some of the well-to-do Chinese in Tonkin are seeking to become naturalised French subjects. Against this the *Indo-Chine Francaise* energetically protests, urging that no facilities should be extended to them for that purpose. If these gentlemen wish to become French, it says, "let them begin by sacrificing their queues for France, and let them give proof of their patriotism by serving a few years in the Foreign Legion," which is rather an amusing suggestion. There are, however, serious objections to the extensive naturalisation of Chinese in foreign territories bordering upon China, and on that point our contemporary is on firm ground. That, however, is a very different thing from placing trade restrictions upon the Chinese, which is a suicidal policy for a country that is so largely dependent for its commercial development on Chinese enterprise and industry.

THE CASSINI CONVENTION.

(30th October).

The text of the CASSINI Convention has now been published in Shanghai and in a few days will reach Hongkong. From the brief telegraphic summary we were able to publish yesterday it will be seen that the rights obtained by Russia are substantially the same as have been mentioned in current report for some time past. She is to be allowed to construct railways and open mines in Manchuria; the drilling of the Chinese troops is confided to her, this provision relating only to Manchuria it is to be presumed; and she is to have the use of Kiaochow Bay and in emergency that of Port Arthur and Talienswan. The result is much the same, from a strategical point of view, as if the territory had been made over to her altogether, and it opens up large possibilities of commercial development in connection with the Siberian railway. She is no longer confined to an ice bound port as her only outlet, but has the full use of Kiaochow, and in time of emergency, that is, in time of war, will also have the use of China's chief naval stronghold. The advantages are very substantial, for Russia. As to China, she may regret having had to make the concessions, but no sympathy need be wasted upon her, for she has brought her plight upon herself. But what view will England take of the matter?

We suspect Lord SALISBURY will be found ready to acknowledge accomplished facts without raising any difficulties. We have often been told of the danger that would threaten England if Russia were once allowed to secure a port open all the year round. She has now done so, so far as the Pacific is concerned, and the dangers that have been predicted may be very real ones, but the way to meet them is to look to our own fleet and armament and be prepared to protect our interests should they be assailed. The policy of trying to prevent the natural expansion of Russia, a mistaken one from the beginning, has now become impossible.

PLAQUE IN FORMOSA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

TAIPEH, 29th October.

Plague has broken out here. Yesterday three cases and to-day twelve cases were reported amongst the Chinese and Japanese inside the city.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 17th October.

Last night the steamer *Isla de Luzon* anchored, bringing 1,900 more troops from Spain, making over 5,000 since the commencement of the rebellion. The troops were landed without their arms, and less display was fortunately observed on this occasion, the Governor-General having expressed a wish that no further triumphal arches be erected and that the troops be marched straight off to their respective barracks. This order gave great dissatisfaction in certain quarters, especially amongst the rowdy element in the Volunteers. The shopkeepers had also agreed not to close on this occasion, having already shown sufficient patriotism by closing and making a holiday on the occasion of each of the other landings, but at the last moment, fearing excesses on the part of the rowdy element, they were obliged to close, stopping all business for the rest of the day.

The *Comercio*, hitherto considered as one of our most serious and formal papers, in welcoming the new troops concludes as follows:—"Welcome to the two new battalions of Cazadores, to whom we send our most sincere and enthusiastic salute, in which is included our desire that when victory accompanies them, as most undoubtedly it will, the Catholic God will protect valour, chivalry, and patriotism, the fundamental principles and backbone of the glorious nation of which to-day and for ever we feel ourselves proud." Many good Catholics will probably ask "Who is the Catholic God?" it being hitherto accepted amongst Christians of every denomination that only one God is the father of all, by whatever road he is approached. The *Comercio*, however, wishes to have a special one of its own now.

One of the first acts of the Governor-General after returning from the Laguna district was to suspend all further military banquets as being very much out of place at the present moment, especially when speakers make themselves ridiculous by holding forth in speeches like that of Mr. Rafael Comenge, reported in my last advice. Consequently, the banquet organised by the naval officers to-night will not take place. The Press have also been forbidden to report such inflammatory speeches in future.

A native corporal with two soldiers carrying provisions was met a few days back in the Anloagne Street by two of the new Spanish soldiers recently arrived, who turned round on the natives calling them traitors and other filthy epithets of which alone the Spanish language is capable. The plucky native corporal at once took up his rifle and with the butt end brought one of the Spaniards to the ground, who cried on all the saints in Heaven for mercy, whilst the other took to his heels by the nearest cut to barracks. Hearing the row, up came the police; the corporal explained how he had been insulted whilst on duty, but nevertheless they wanted to

arrest him. The corporal in an instant slipped a cartridge in his rifle and pointing at the police told them to come on; he was on service and in the execution of his duty in a place where martial law had been established and the first man that moved a hand he would shoot down. This plucky behaviour of the native corporal so impressed the police that they too made themselves scarce, leaving corporal and soldiers to pursue their way in peace. This occurred in the public street. Imagine therefore what occurs privately inside barracks. It is a marvel how the native troops have remained so loyal, from the treatment they receive. For instance, just now they are supposed to receive 20 cents a day pay, out of which they have to find themselves in everything, yet I have it on undoubted authority from the soldiers themselves that they are only receiving 10 cents per day, the rest undoubtedly finding its way into the pockets of the officers.

Notwithstanding official reports to the contrary the insurrection is spreading, and should the Spaniards meet with a reverse when Imus, the present stronghold of the insurgents, is attacked, a general rising may be looked for. The Spaniards themselves estimate fully 100,000 insurgents under arms in the provinces of Batangas and Cavite. The Spaniards claim a victory over them at a place called Nasagbu, in Batangas, the estate of the celebrated P. P. Roxas, stating that 124 rebels were killed and only two Spaniards, but this must be taken with a good deal of reserve. At the present moment a victory was necessary for political reasons, and Nasagbu being unfortified, and moreover on the coast and within reach of the gunboats it was signalled out for attack. Even if the victory is as said it in no way alters the position of matters, but probably if one figure were taken off the rebel loss and added to the Spanish loss it would be nearer the exact truth.

A hopeful sign for the pacification of the islands is the departure for Spain of the Segundo Cabo or Lieutenant-Governor, who leaves in the *Antonio Lopez*, sailing on 21st instant, officially announced in the papers as on sick leave, but in reality sent off under arrest by the Captain-General, who in this action has shown another excellent political move in the face of tremendous opposition and extreme unpopularity with a certain section of the community. This Segundo Cabo belongs to the Archbishop's party, who are for wholesale slaughter and destruction regardless of the consequences, and is the man who in the very first encounter shot down right and left every native visible, even hauling them out of their homes and butchering them in cold blood, and who was also implicated in the tragedy of the "Black Hole" of Manila.

The Captain-General shortly after his return last week issued an order prohibiting the Volunteers from making arrests and confining their attention to sentry duty and the protection of Manila in case of attack. Such scandalous abuses were being committed by this band of ruffians on the pretext of looking for suspected persons that it was high time their almost autocratic powers were cut short. It will not be surprising should the Captain-General dissolve them altogether (if they do not fall out themselves) when the next lot of troops arrive from Spain. Although there are some very respectable inhabitants in this Corps, by far the greater part of them are composed of loafers and itinerant Spaniards whose only object for enlisting was loot, and so far they have made hay while the sun shone, entering defenceless homes at night, violating women and children, arresting and even shooting the husbands on futile pretences, and laying their hands on everything they could get hold of. I know of one case where they heartlessly set fire to a house where two helpless old women were, burning them to death, in the suburb of Sampaloc.

The General prohibited the Volunteers mustering with arms to receive the last soldiers, as these continued triumphal ovations are becoming too much and interfering with trade and business unnecessarily, but egged on by the priests they turned up without arms and, mixed with a motley throng of priests and rowdies, preceded the troops through the streets, calling for cheers for the Segundo Cabo and Archbishop and ignoring the Governor-General. However, the latter need fear nothing; his

strictly correct and impartial attitude only calls for praise from all decent people except fanatics, and history will do him justice. Certainly his clear head and calm judgment have saved the Spaniards all through the islands their heads. If the wholesale shooting and slaughtering had been attempted with so few troops here, the country would have risen en masse and annihilated them.

To give an idea of what the Volunteers' intentions were, one of them was asked to kindly settle a long standing debt. His reply was that he had joined the Volunteers in order to be able to clear off his debts by what he could make.

The following order appears in the *Official Gazette of Manila*, 20th October, 1896:—

"General Government of the Philippines,
Political Section.

"The grave events which have taken place in some of these provinces, by which ill advised crowds have taken up arms against our institutions, can now be considered as dominated, the insurrectional movement being now localized within a very small area.

"Whilst those events were being fomented by acts of violence on the part of the seditious, it became necessary to adopt extreme and rigorous measures without taking into account justifications or other matters whatsoever which might hamper their rapid and energetic suppression, but taking in view that the insurrection is suffocated in almost all the provinces of Luzon, it has become necessary, for high political reasons and government, to change the system of correction, adopting in its place one more temperate and moderate and above all conciliatory. Only by such means can be obtained on the one side just and exemplary punishment, and on the other and much more important side the re-establishment of tranquility in the towns, which, amongst other things, they have lost for fear of ill judged punishments; that there may be initiated a movement of attraction towards the cause of our country on the part of those who might otherwise feel inclined to favour the rebellion with indifference or other motives.

"By virtue of this order you will therefore take most especial care not to order any imprisonments which are not thoroughly justified by some grave complication in the actual events or do not serve to investigate the cause of these. Furthermore, you will inculcate a feeling of security in the minds of your people that no unjustified oppression will be dictated, and that the policy of the Government is to give the utmost indulgence with respect to all those who, without having actively and gravely intervened in the rebellion, show a sincere repentance or a loyal adhesion, and finally you will put in practice every available means in your power in order that the villagers return to the normal life in every way and that the tranquility and morale of which they are so much in need be established in them.

"God preserve you many years.

"BLANCO.

"Manila, 11th October, 1896.

"To the heads of Provinces and Districts and Military Commanders of the Flying Columns."

22nd October.

News has come to hand of heavy fighting at Montalban, a town in Manila province about 12 miles north of the city. 1,000 insurgents attacked the town and drove off the garrison, taking possession of the barracks of the Civil Guard; these were subsequently reinforced by a column from San Mateo, but they were also driven off. Losses are not given; therefore it is supposed they are heavier than they care to admit.

ALPHIA.

Hongkong, 2nd November.

A perusal of the Manila papers received by the last steamer conveys the idea that no headway is being made against the rebels, but that, on the contrary, the latter are becoming bolder and gathering strength. Accounts of conflicts between the rebel and loyal forces appear almost daily, and of course the latter are generally successful in dispersing the former and killing a good many of them, but the vanquished reappear again in increased numbers. A significant feature is that the country, in the more immediate neighbourhood of the capital appears to be becoming more disturbed and it is unsafe to venture far away from the city. On the 22nd October two amateur photographers

who had imprudently gone out were killed near Mariguina, a few hours' drive from Manila. Their names were Morritz and Chofré.

In the province of Batangas a number of rebels who had intended joining their fellow rebels in the province of Cavite, finding all the roads closely guarded, determined to make a rising in their own province. A body of about one thousand, while trying to cross the river Pansipit, are said to have been dispersed by a body of troops who were engaged in constructing a fort there. On this news being received at Manila more troops were sent up.

A telegram received from Taal on the evening of the 28th stated that General Jaramillo, with 260 men, had defeated a rebel force of 1,600, near the Pansipit, killing 61, wounding many, and completely dispersing them. The loyal force had only two three wounded.

Near Bilog, also in Batangas, Colonel Pazos with a small force defeated and dispersed a rebel band of about a thousand, 18 of the latter being killed, while on the Spanish side the loss was wounded.

Nasagbu, Pedro Roxas' estate, which, as already reported, was occupied by the rebels, who were afterwards dislodged, has now been abandoned by the Government forces, everything that could be of use to the rebels being destroyed.

From the *Comercio* we learn that a conspiracy was discovered at Jolo (Sooloo) in the 68th Regiment of native troops and on the 18th October nine men were shot.

On the 29th October a hundred persons convicted of connection with the rebellion were shipped from Manila by the steamer *Isla de Luzon* for the African colonies.

SUPREME COURT.

27th October.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)

THE CAUSEWAY BAY MURDER.

The trial was resumed of Wong Chuen Shun, who was charged with the murder of Chui Tsui Sau on the 19th September last at Causeway Bay.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution Mr. Melbourne addressed the jury on behalf of the defence and contended that both the murdered men were killed by the man who was found guilty on Saturday. There was absolutely no evidence to show that the prisoner took any part in the affray and counsel appealed to the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

The Acting Attorney-General replied on behalf of the Crown and pointed out that two witnesses had sworn that they saw the prisoner stab the deceased. Was it likely that they would concoct a story and come to court to swear away the prisoner's life?

His Lordship summed up and asked the jury to free themselves of any impressions they may have formed from what they had heard or might and not to allow the result of the first trial to weigh with them in any way whatever. His Lordship then reviewed the evidence and fully explained the law on the case.

The jury retired at 4.05 and at 4.30 returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

This concluded the business of the sessions.

29th October.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)

IN RE FRANK WAPSHARE WATTS.

Mr. A. Seth (Official Receiver) made an application to adjudge the debtor a bankrupt and to annul a scheme of arrangement come to between the debtor and his creditors. Mr. Grist appeared for the debtor.

The Official Receiver, who is trustee to the estate, said the application was made under sub-section 8 of section 18 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance by three creditors. There was a

report on the file showing that in consequence of the debtor leaving the colony without permission it was not possible to carry out the scheme. There was also an affidavit by Mr. Herbert Price.

Mr. Grist—I have not seen the affidavit. The only paper I have seen is a notice signed by Hall and Holtz by their attorney, J. P. Cottam; John Dewar and Sons, Limited, by their attorney, Herbert Price; and Gande, Price and Co. That notice was posted to Wuchowfu to Mr. Watts on or about 28th September and it calls upon him to appear before your Lordship to-day, when they would apply for him to be adjudged bankrupt and for the scheme of arrangement approved by the Court on the 16th July last to be annulled on the ground that the same cannot proceed without injustice and undue delay to the creditors. Now, so far as I have any knowledge of the matter at the present time, there is no ground whatsoever for that allegation. It is for those gentlemen who have signed this notice and who are making this application to show to your Lordship that the scheme cannot proceed, because it would cause injustice and undue delay to the creditors.

His Lordship—I will hear your argument later.

Mr. Herbert Price was then called and examined by the Official Receiver. He said—I am a creditor in the estate and also one of the Committee of Inspection. As a member of that Committee I wrote to the Official Receiver stating that it would not be possible to carry out the scheme without undue delay and injustice to the creditors. In the first place the debtor left the colony and we could not get any advice or assistance from him in realising the estate. I am therefore of opinion that because the debtor left the colony without in any way intimating to me his intention of going and also because of the uncertainty of his return it would be practically impossible for me to carry out the scheme of arrangement.

His Lordship—He did not give you notice that he was going to leave?

Witness—He did about thirty-six hours after he had left the colony. I was told he left the colony on Saturday night and I received a letter from him about noon on Monday.

What reason did he give for leaving?—He stated that he had employment which would occupy him about a fortnight, and he would then return to the colony.

Mr. Grist—You attended at both meetings of creditors when this scheme was proposed?

Witness—I was not at the first.

You were at the second at which the scheme was confirmed?—Yes.

And the matter was fully discussed?—It was.

You know that the arrangement was that the estate should be wound up in the same way as it would have been wound up if Mr. Watts had been adjudicated a bankrupt?—Yes.

Can you say what injustice that would cause to any creditor—how that scheme would prejudice any creditor? You see, my Lord, this is an application to annul a scheme of arrangement and it has to be shown that that particular scheme is unjust.

His Lordship—I think you had better go on with your cross-examination.

Mr. Grist—How can that scheme work an injustice to any creditor?

Witness—I understand that had the debtor been a bankrupt the Court could have compelled him to give us the information we require. In the present instance he has refused to give us information and he told us he had not the time.

Did you yourself ask him for that information?—I asked him for the compradore's statement of his account with the debtor. We considered that was the most important part of the case.

Does the compradore appear on this statement of affairs?—He does not.

What information do you propose to get out of this compradore's account?—I believe it is a rule out here for commission houses to do all their business through a compradore. He collects the money and sometimes pays it into the bank and sometimes to the firm. I may say the reason we wanted the compradore's account was that, when he was engaged, he placed security to the extent of \$10,000

in Mr. Watts's hands, and when the bankruptcy proceedings commenced the compradore wished to get the security back again. We proposed to give it him back as soon as Mr. Watts gave us a statement of account showing that the compradore owed him no money.

As a matter of fact, were you not informed that there was only one account outstanding between Mr. Watts and the compradore and that was in respect of a certain iron contract?—I was not. Mr. Watts told me he could not produce the compradore's account because the compradore was away at the time and it would be impossible for him to give us an account unless he saw the compradore personally.

That is to say he evidently had not got the compradore's statement?—He evidently kept no account with the compradore and therefore it was for the compradore to furnish accounts to him, and he has no means, I judge by his books, of saying whether those accounts were correct or not.

As a matter of fact, he had no account from the compradore?—He had no accounts in the books.

Did you not know that the only outstanding item was the iron contract?—I did not. We did not hear about this contract until a few days before the debtor left, and our information did not come from the debtor.

Your information as regards that came from Mr. Seth?—I cannot answer that. It either came from Mr. Seth or from the Chartered Bank.

Did you not know that Mr. Seth himself, as trustee in the matter, had in his hands three or four weeks previous to Mr. Watts's departure the documents relating to that security and also to the iron contract?—Not the iron contract, no.

As a matter of fact I sent them. However, you did not know whether Mr. Seth had them or not?—I did not.

When you asked for the compradore's statement, did you not understand from Mr. Watts that he had not got it and that he had to see the compradore before he could furnish you with it?—I did not.

He did not refuse?—He told me he had not time to prepare it.

And that he would see the compradore?—No, he said nothing about seeing the compradore.

You had an inspection of all the debtor's books, had you not?—Yes.

From the books you could tell what accounts were outstanding?—I did not, consider it was our business as Committee of Inspection to examine his books. We were not there as auditors.

You did not examine his books?—Not as an auditor.

And you cannot say whether it could have been ascertained from these books what the compradore's account would be?—I asked the debtor to ascertain and he refused.

Well, take it he did refuse. How is that going to make the scheme unjust to the creditors? What benefit would you have had by knowing what the compradore's account was?—If the compradore has had money out of the estate we should know all about it.

You have filed in this Court a complete statement of affairs?—As represented by the debtor.

You asked the debtor for further information and he referred you to the statement of affairs which had been filed?—He did not.

Can you tell me in what respect, if you had got information from the compradore or through the compradore's account, it would have benefited the creditors in any way?—We cannot say that; the debtor himself could not say. I consider that the compradore's statement is one of the most important items in commission firms.

Are you a commission agent?—I am not. I was at one time.

How could the debtor have benefited the estate by remaining in the colony?—By giving us the information we required with reference to the estate.

Can you show any information or lack of information which resulted in a loss to the estate?—I cannot prove it, simply because we have not yet got the compradore's statement.

You have an account from the Chartered Bank in respect of that iron contract?—I think I told you a few minutes ago that I had not

seen the contract and I know nothing about it. The information was received after we had called a meeting to declare the debtor a bankrupt.

His Lordship—From whom did you get the information?—I think I got it from the Bank or from Mr. Seth. It did not come from Mr. Watts.

Mr. Grist—Have you perused the statement of affairs?—I have.

You will find this particular item in list C.—The debtor would not give us information about it. I think you will find on the file a letter addressed by him to Mr. Seth in which he states that it is no business of the estate to inquire into that and it lies between himself and the Bank.

Did you not know that this iron was consigned to Mr. Watts and in the usual way he was drawn on through the Bank against the documents?—I tell you I did not know anything about the contract when we applied to the Court in bankruptcy. At the time of the last meeting I knew when the debtor left the colony we could not get any information from him and I went to the Bank myself and got particulars.

Do you mean to say that you had not seen a press copy of the Bank's account in respect of this transaction through the auctioneers?—I had not.

Do you not know it was in Mr. Seth's hands a month before the debtor left the colony?—No, in fact the Bank told me they had not sent in any statement, and I saw them after the debtor had left the colony.

Did you not see any auctioneer's account in respect of that?—I saw no auctioneer's account in respect of the sale.

This iron was sold by auction previous to Mr. Watts's departure from the colony and I got the particulars and sent them to Mr. Seth a long time before the debtor left the colony. Can you tell us in any particular way how the absence of Mr. Watts from the colony caused any injustice to any creditor?—I should say his action before he left the colony caused an injustice to the creditors.

And you do not consider that his absence caused any injustice?—Unless we could apply to the Court to compel him to give us the information we wished, he may as well be out of the colony all the time. So that in that respect I do not suppose his absence is an injustice.

His Lordship—If he was in the colony and he refused to give information why did you not apply to the Court?—I reported it to Mr. Seth and I suppose he did not care to take extreme measures.

Why did he refuse?—On one or two occasions he refused on the ground that he had no time, that he had his own business to attend to.

Mr. Grist—What information, other than that you have already specified in respect of the compradore's account, did you ask Mr. Watts for?—I have asked him many times if there are other claims against the estate and he said no. In particular he mentioned the Chartered Bank.

You know that the statement of affairs filed is a statement that is sworn to by the debtor?—Yes.

Could you not rely upon his information to the effect that there was nothing else without bothering about it?—Not without the compradore's statement.

Then that is the only item you particularly wanted—the compradore's statement?—It is.

That is the only way in which you consider that any benefit could have been got?—No.

What other?—The debtor had a house of furniture. We asked him if he would allow us to have the auction on the premises, as we thought the goods would fetch a better value than if they were brought over to Hongkong. He lives in Kowloon, and he refused to allow us to have the auction there.

Did you ask him personally?—I did.

Miss Fairall, his sister-in-law, I think, is the lessee?—I believe so. He had three to four hundred plants in pots and he refused to let us have an auction of them even in his garden. They realised eventually only \$3.

His Lordship—Was that a loss?—It was a very bad proportion of the value of them as estimated by the debtor.

What did the furniture bring?—\$800. I think we estimated getting \$2,500; I will not be sure of the figures.

What reason did he give for refusing?—He gave no reason whatever. He never gave a reason for what he did.

Mr. Grist—This house at Kowloon is leased to Miss Fairall?—It is.

And Miss Fairall was occupying some portion of it?—I doubt it.

You do not know whether she was or not?—I do not know. I do not think she was.

This furniture was brought over to Hongkong and sold here?—I believe so.

On what ground do you base your opinion that it would have fetched a better price in Kowloon?—On the ground that furniture looks better without being removed and it gets broken if it is brought over here. It was not placed in a good auction room. I personally made a report about this. I thought that under the circumstances, as a scheme of arrangement had been proposed, it was the debtor's duty to assist us by every means in his power, instead of which we had to find out various things ourselves and could not depend upon him for assistance, and when we required his attendance he very rarely came.

His Lordship—Were your brother Committee-men acting with you in this matter?—Yes.

Did you remonstrate with the debtor about his conduct?—I did many times.

What did he say?—He was quite indifferent as to what we said or thought.

His Lordship (to the Official Receiver)—Has the estate been realised?

The Official Receiver—Nothing more can be got as far as I am aware, my Lord, unless the debtor is able to give me further information. I understand he is about to leave the colony and there is some doubt about his return.

His Lordship (to witness)—If the whole estate has been realised, where does the question of undue delay come in?—It has been realised since the notice was given, I suppose.

Practically, then, the arrangement has been carried out?—It has been carried out as far as the Committee are concerned. What we object to is that it was carried out without any assistance on the part of the debtor. We placed our services voluntarily in the hands of the Court and we consider it was his duty to assist us.

His Lordship—I am not expressing any opinion now on the debtor's conduct, but the ground of your application to annul this scheme is that it would cause injustice or undue delay. That does not follow the wording of the section. The wording is "that the composition or scheme cannot in consequence of legal difficulties or for any sufficient cause proceed without injustice or undue delay," &c. Your wording simply says it cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay. Apparently the thing that was operating was the conduct of the debtor.

Witness—I consider we cannot get on without the compradore's account.

His Lordship—The position is this. If the estate has been got in the scheme of arrangement is, so to speak, exhausted.

Witness—We consider we could have realised the estate better if we had had more assistance from the debtor.

The Official Receiver—The claim against the compradore is still outstanding and I have been asked to return the certificates. I am not in a position to return them until I have consulted the debtor. The debtor alleged that the compradore owed him a considerable sum of money, and he was anxious that it should be paid. Now I understand there is no claim. With regard to this section, my Lord, may I point out that it says "or for any sufficient reason."

His Lordship—Quite so; I am only pointing out that the application ought to state a reason.

Mr. Grist—I submit, my Lord, that the evidence of Mr. Price goes to show that there is no occasion for the bankruptcy to proceed further. He says he has already wound up the estate and therefore this notice amounts to a nullity. He asks for the debtor to be adjudicated a bankrupt on the ground that the scheme cannot proceed. It is not necessary for it to proceed. As your Lordship sees, there is only one item which he seriously wants to push in any way and that is the item of the compradore's account. I may say that is a somewhat

complicated matter which is really outstanding at the present time.

His Lordship—Is the compradore in the colony?

Mr. Grist—He is here. His account only arises on one particular item, which is the item of iron which was consigned to Mr. Watts for sale. Mr. Watts sold it to Chinese and as is usual with compradores, as your Lordship knows, they guarantee that all these Chinese contracts will be duly fulfilled. Now the Chinese in this particular instance have refused to take delivery of the iron on the ground that it was not according to sample. I myself went into the matter and got some evidence. We had the evidence of Mr. Lammert and one or two gentlemen in the iron trade and some said the iron was according to the sample and some said it was not, and it has taken some little time to come to the conclusion whether it is or it is not. It is, of course, for the Committee of Inspection to decide whether they would like to proceed against these Chinese people in order to make them take the iron or whether the iron is to be sold by the Bank, because, as your Lordship knows, it was consigned through the Bank and my client was drawn on through the Bank, the documents being deposited with the Bank. Before he can get delivery of that iron in Hongkong he has to pay the Bank, and he cannot do that because the Chinese do not come forward and take up their contract. The Bank have sold some portion of the iron and the account was forwarded to Mr. Seth. I do not know personally what is to become of the iron. My client is here and he is prepared to answer any question. He did not go away until 16th August, whereas the scheme was signed on the 16th or 17th July. There was one month, within which time everything could have been wound up. It is not contended that the debtor has not given up all his property. He has given up everything he has, and as he has nothing to live upon he must seek his living, and for that purpose he went to Wuchowfu and he has only just been able to return. He received this notice and he came down, and I submit he has done nothing that he should not have done. There is a filed statement sworn to and he could give no further information.

His Lordship—I am afraid he thought that when the scheme was signed he was done with the whole thing. His duty is to assist all he can.

Mr. Grist—There may be some friction between the parties. Mr. Cottam is not here to-day, and there is no reason why he should not be.

The Official Receiver—He has gone to Shanghai.

Mr. Grist—As regards Mr. Price, he appears in two capacities, being attorney for one of the creditors and a partner in another firm of creditors. It has been shown distinctly by Mr. Price that the matter is wound up.

His Lordship—Not quite; there is still this matter of the iron contract.

Mr. Grist—Except the iron contract. That is a thing out of which no good can come unless suits are instituted. The best thing to do is to drop it and let the compradore take back the security. It has been shown that there can be no possible object in adjudicating Mr. Watts a bankrupt. There is no reason why the scheme should not proceed, and there is no evidence at all before your Lordship why it should not. There is only one item to be dealt with, and there is no reason why it should not be dealt with just as well by a Committee of Inspection as by the Official Trustee. I have asked Mr. Price how that item can benefit the estate and he does not know. It is impossible that there can be any benefit to anybody by adjudication at the present time. If the Committee are sorry for having sanctioned this scheme of arrangement they have made their own bed and they must lie upon it. The matter was most fully discussed and they knew perfectly well what they were doing. In fact I may say it was actually mentioned that the scheme would practically amount to discharging him and they were perfectly willing that it should be so. I ask your Lordship to dismiss this application. I submit it has been put forward without the slightest ground, on their own showing it has been brought forward on no ground whatever.

His Lordship—Before I pronounce my decision I should like to say that I am not at all satisfied with the conduct of the debtor towards the Committee of Inspection. I feel quite clear that he has not given such assistance as he ought to have given. Without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the application I should like to ask Mr. Price to consider whether, as the estate has really been administered with the exception of one matter, he could not let the debtor assist him in that matter by giving him all the information he could and thus keep the door open, because it would be a pity to adjudicate the debtor a bankrupt if the thing has been virtually closed. I think if the debtor is willing to give assistance I should be willing to let the door remain open a little longer for him.

The Official Receiver—This compradore account is an important part of the matter, my Lord. I have been threatened with writs and all sorts of things for detaining the security.

His Lordship—Now he is in the colony it seems to be that the debtor should show a proper spirit and he may be able to disclose the whole thing if he is willing. That is my view. I will give him a week, during which he may give assistance and if he frankly and readily assists it will be satisfactory. I do not think that in these present proceedings it would be right to punish him for his conduct if the scheme was not affected by that conduct.

Mr. Grist said the matter would be pushed forward as speedily as possible, but the iron contract was one which only experts could settle.

His Lordship—I adjourn the case until next Thursday, and if the matter cannot be adjusted by that time it will have to be further considered.

IN ADMIRALTY.

30th October.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON,
C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

JOHANN FRAHM V. S.S. "NINGCHOW," AND
THEODORE RING AND OTHERS V. S.S.
"NINGCHOW."

In these suits the defendants moved that the actions be dismissed.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny), appeared for the parties moving, and Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney-General (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master), represented the plaintiffs.

Mr. Francis said in the first action the plaintiff was the master of the *Ningchow* and in the second suit the plaintiffs were the officers and crew, and the actions were brought to recover wages. The two main grounds for making the motion were, first, that the plaintiffs were suing for their wages while they were on board a foreign ship and in the employ of the ship and before their engagements were concluded; and, secondly, that the vessel had been brought into the jurisdiction of the Court by fraud and by trick. The vessel had cleared at Shanghai for Chefoo, and after having so cleared she was brought down here in ballast for the express purpose of removing her from the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government. The vessel was owned by the Emperor of China and the only representative of the Chinese Government in Hongkong was the Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs, Mr. H. M. Hillier, who was served with the notice of these proceedings by the plaintiffs' solicitor as being the only representative in this neighbourhood of the Chinese Government.

The Acting Attorney-General—Of course, my Lord, I do not admit he was served as the consular representative.

Mr. Francis—I did not use the term "consular representative."

The Acting Attorney-General—There may be a dispute as to the exact meaning of that.

Mr. Francis said it amounted to this. The plaintiffs' solicitors, being about to institute proceedings against a Chinese-owned vessel flying the Chinese flag, served Mr. Hillier with the notice in exactly the same form as would be served on the consular officer if such officer had been here. Counsel then quoted cases in

support of his argument and said that such proceedings as these by the master and crew while they were actually on board a foreign vessel were unheard of in Admiralty practice. Vessels were sued either after their return to the port where, either through misfortune or misconduct, the men were discharged; but until they were discharged from a ship counsel was not aware of any proceedings against a foreign ship by which they could recover, and he asked his Lordship to say, in the words in a judgment of Sir Robert Phillimore, that the proceedings were "a gross abuse of the process of Admiralty." Counsel then pointed out that in the case of a foreign ship notice of action should be given to the consul for the foreign Government resident in the port in which the case arose. He submitted that the consul was merely the recognised agent of the foreign Government and, as the cases he had quoted pointed out, it was not a question of the jurisdiction of the consul, but a question of the comity of nations, and that, where there was no consul, any person who was authorised to represent the foreign Government concerned was equally entitled to come before the Court and give reasons why, in the opinion of the foreign Government concerned, the suit should not proceed. They were not able to say what the Chinese law on the subject was. Probably one might say that China was not sufficiently advanced in maritime matters to have any law on the subject, the ships carried on on the same footing as the mercantile marine of the civilized world were so few.

The Acting Attorney-General—My Lord, we do not admit that the Chinese Government are the owners of the vessel.

His Lordship—Mr. Attorney, I must say that it does strike one as extraordinary that this captain in his affidavit states that he does not know who the owners are.

The Acting Attorney-General—He knows there is some taitai or mandarin connected with the vessel.

His Lordship—On the face of it, I think it is strange that the captain does not know who the owner is.

The Acting Attorney-General—He is engaged by the charterers, Messrs. Bennertz and Co. The owners have no right to bring this motion; they have no *locus standi*.

Mr. Francis—The owners are the defendants, my Lord. My friend has not read the writ. The writ says "the owners and all others interested in the *Ningchow*." In Chambers the other day there was no assertion that the plaintiffs were proceeding against the charterers. I am afraid my friend is not fully instructed.

Mr. Francis again asserted that the ship was brought down to Hongkong by trick and by a deliberate act of fraud on the part of the captain in clearing the vessel for one port and coming to this.

The Acting Attorney-General, for the plaintiffs, said that many sweeping statements had been made in the course of Mr. Francis's address. Counsel readily retaliated by making an observation his learned friend made the other day, that when a counsel had a weak case he usually abused the attorney on the other side. The observations were mere abuse and rested on no foundation whatever. If His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China was the owner of the ship, the charter party should be produced. The captain had not admitted that the Emperor of China, as counsel would call him for short, was the owner of the ship, and it was a disputed fact in the case.

His Lordship—That is a point that has created a difficulty in my own mind. I find it hard to understand how a master of a vessel recently chartered does not know who the owners of the vessel are.

The Acting Attorney-General—He has been told, no doubt, that the Emperor of China is, but that is not knowledge.

His Lordship—Is it not reasonable to think that he would know from whom the vessel was chartered?

The Acting Attorney-General said the vessel was chartered in April last for three years so as to make Messrs. Bennertz and Co. *pro tem.* the owners of the ship.

Counsel had not concluded his argument when the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

2nd November.

The case was further adjourned by arrangement between the parties with a view to a settlement.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A EUROPEAN

Inspector Stanton on Thursday night arrested Charles McKinley, assistant in the employ of the Hongkong Electric Co., Limited, on a charge of forging a letter or document, dated 3rd October, purporting to be signed by Mr. W. Farmer, of the Victoria Hotel. The allegations against the accused are of the most serious nature and present some extraordinary features. It is said that owing to a dispute about a Chinese woman McKinley has shown an antagonistic feeling towards Mr. Raymond, the second officer of the steamer *Hanoi*, which trades between Hongkong and Haiphong, and this feeling became intensified towards the end of last month. McKinley, it is alleged, resolved to have revenge and with this object he put into operation a most cunning scheme, by which he intended to bring about serious trouble to Mr. Raymond. On the 3rd October Mr. Raymond received a parcel and a letter. The letter was signed "W. Farmer" and it explained that the parcel contained photographic plates and asked Mr. Raymond to deliver it to a hotel keeper in Haiphong. Mr. Raymond personally knew Mr. Farmer, of the Victoria Hotel, and also the hotel keeper in Haiphong, and he kept the parcel in his cabin, intending to deliver it when the vessel reached its destination. On arriving at Haiphong French customs officers boarded the boat, seized the parcel in Mr. Raymond's cabin, arrested Mr. Raymond, and charged him with smuggling opium. Mr. Raymond, as may be imagined, was astounded at these proceedings, but his professions of innocence were of no avail and he was committed to prison for fourteen days in addition to being ordered to pay a fine of \$600. This sentence was afterwards reduced and Mr. Raymond served only five days in gaol, but he had to pay the fine of \$600. On being released Mr. Raymond resumed his position on board the *Hanoi* and on reaching Hongkong again went and informed the police of all the circumstances he knew of the case. Inspector Stanton made enquiries and unfolded the extraordinary plot, and the result of it all is that the allegations made against McKinley are that he forged the letter, that he made up a parcel of opium and not photographic plates, and that after his scheme had proceeded thus far he went and informed the French Consul in Hongkong that Mr. Raymond was smuggling opium, and the French Consul at once telegraphed the information to the authorities at Haiphong. After learning these particulars Inspector Stanton arrested McKinley and on the 30th October he was brought up at the Police Court and remanded, bail being allowed in sureties amounting to \$500.

At the Police Court on the 3rd November before Hon. Commander Hastings, C. S. McKinley, electrical engineer in the employ of the Hongkong Electric Company, was charged with forging a letter or document, dated 3rd October, purporting to be signed by W. Farmer, of the Victoria Hotel.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Hastings), appeared for the prosecution and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Mounsey) defended.

His Worship, after reading the charge, said to Mr. Francis—It is within your knowledge that the day before the defendant was arrested I, on the information before me, refused to issue a warrant. Two things led me to do that—the absence of any intent to defraud and the fact that Mr. Farmer was not taking action. Since then I have gone carefully through the text books and I imagine this case is something parallel to the case of *Queen v. Sharp*. Do you wish to make any alteration in the charge?

Mr. Francis—The only alteration I desire to make is to add "with intent to defraud," because the statement of crime is not complete at present. I also desire to add the charge of uttering the document well knowing it to be forged.

His Worship made these alterations. Mr. Francis—The facts are comparatively simple and yet the case needs a little preliminary

explanation. As your Worship is well aware, prepared or boiled opium is subject to very heavy duties in Cochin-China and the neighbouring countries, and very heavy penalties are imposed by the Government of those countries on any person attempting to smuggle opium into those countries—penalties involving possibly the forfeiture of the vessel on which the smuggled opium is found. For information which leads to the detection of this smuggling very large rewards, amounting frequently to fully one-half of the fines inflicted, are given by these Governments or their agents in Hongkong to any person who gives information, and a regular trade has sprung up in the nature of giving information. People are in the habit of deliberately putting opium on board steamers without the cognizance of anyone in the ship and then giving information which leads to its immediate and direct discovery on the arrival of the steamer at its port of destination. Very heavy fines are inflicted and the informer gets his reward. In this particular case the defendant adopted that form of procedure. He put opium on board the *Hanoi*, together with a letter addressed to Mr. Raymond, the chief officer of the steamer. The defendant addressed the parcel to a person in Haiphong and as soon as the steamer left Hongkong he walked up to the French Consul and gave information to the effect that this opium was on board in Mr. Raymond's cabin. On arrival in Haiphong the vessel was followed by a Government launch. She was boarded by officers, and this parcel, which contained two tins of opium, was seized in Mr. Raymond's cabin. Mr. Raymond was put into prison, in addition to being fined \$600, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the steamer herself escaped heavy penalties. It is not an offence of course, so far as steamers trading to Cochin-China and Tonkin are concerned, to independently put opium on board those steamers; but it is an offence as regards the Canton and Macao boats. Unfortunately for himself, but fortunately for the interests of justice, the defendant not only succeeded in getting the opium in the custody of Mr. Raymond, but he forged a letter in the name of Mr. W. Farmer, one of the proprietors and manager of the Victoria Hotel, requesting him to take a small parcel containing photographs and photographic plates, to be delivered to a certain hotel proprietor in Haiphong. That letter and the box were brought on board the steamer *Hanoi* by a Chinese messenger, whom we have not been able to find, but we hope to do so shortly. The letter and box were seen by both the captain and the chief officer and also by one of the other officers who happened to be in Mr. Raymond's cabin, and the parcel was put aside to be carried down to Haiphong. I shall have no difficulty in proving to your Worship that the letter signed "W. Farmer" is in the handwriting of the defendant, who made no attempt to disguise his writing. It will be clearly and unmistakably sworn to by Mr. C. T. Robinson, electrical engineer in the employ of the Electric Company, where the defendant was also employed, by Mr. W. Wood, and, if necessary, by Mr. Harton, one of the directors of the Company. I shall also be able to prove by the evidence of three different persons from the electric works that the defendant got a wooden box made of the same size as the one seized, that he got another man in the works to cut out the same case for it, and another man to solder it up. We have not at the moment possession of this box, but it is coming up from Haiphong. I have also the evidence of Burnett, an inspector of nuisances, that when the news arrived in Hongkong that Mr. Raymond had been arrested and punished the defendant two or three days afterwards told him that he had given the information which caused Mr. Raymond to be arrested. These are broadly the facts of the case. With reference to the law I first point out to your Worship that the offence of forgery—it is forgery at common law with which we charge the prisoner—the offence of forgery consists of two elements. The first is the making of any false writing. It is not necessary that it should be a document having any money value; it is not necessary that it should be a promissory note, a bill of

exchange, a receipt for money, or anything representing value on the face of it. In the second place an intent to defraud must be shown. It is quite sufficient to justify a conviction that there was a fraudulent intent, that the ordinary and natural result of the making of the document was to enable a fraud to be committed. There have practically been three frauds here, and one is quite sufficient. First, there is a deliberate attempt to defraud the owners of the steamer by getting them fined in Haiphong for having smuggled opium on board, a fine in which the defendant himself would share. Secondly, there was the attempt to get Mr. Raymond fined, and in the proceeds of that fine the defendant would share, he constituting himself the informer in the case; and, lastly, and perhaps the most important and unmistakable in point of law, he intended to defraud the owners of the steamer of the freight on that opium. Although all the steamers trading on the coast are in the habit of carrying small parcels of an ordinary domestic character from port to port at a very small or perhaps no charge at all, every parcel of opium must, for the safety of the captain and officers, be put on the manifest and freight paid. The defendant deliberately represented that this parcel contained simply photographic plates and got it carried to Haiphong for nothing, while if he had sent it on board as prepared opium it would have been put on the manifest and freight charged. So the direct and immediate and necessary result of the falsehood contained in that letter written by the defendant was to defraud the owners of that steamer, the *Hanoi*, of the freight on the parcel.

Counsel then drew his Worship's attention to page 285 of Stephens's Digest of the Criminal Law, article 385, Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, 10th edition, page 541; also *King v. Ward*, page 565; a case in the notes to Stephens which practically disposed of any possible doubt as to the nature of this case; and *R. v. Bourdman*, reported in Mody and Robinson's reports, vol. 2, page 147.

Counsel, proceeding, said the letter was written on paper bearing the Victoria Hotel heading, which any one of the regular customers could obtain, and the letter was as follows:—"My dear Raymond.—May I ask you as a favour to take a small parcel per bearer to Haiphong for Mr. Jules Payne, proprietor of the Grand Hotel du Commerce. I have written to him to send off for it, so you will have no difficulty in taking it ashore. It only contains two dozen photographic plates and a dozen photographic papers. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, yours fraternally, W. Farmer." This letter induced Mr. Raymond to believe that the parcel was a perfectly harmless one. He was about to proceed against Mr. Farmer for damages for surreptitiously putting opium on board, and it was only when Mr. Farmer was called upon to make good the loss which Mr. Raymond had suffered that it was found that Mr. Farmer had nothing to do with the matter.

Evidence was then called.

Mr. A. M. Raymond gave evidence of the receipt of the parcel, and said—On arriving at Haiphong a Customs launch came alongside and the master told the captain there was opium on board. The officers searched my cabin and I assisted them in turning out the drawers. When I opened the drawer containing the parcel the chief man said "That's just what we want. I want you to come ashore at eight o'clock to-morrow morning." He put the parcel under his arm. I called the carpenter and said "Bring a hammer and a cold chisel to me." I then took the box, opened it, and found it contained three tins of opium. The result was that I was sent to gaol for fifteen days and was fined \$400. I paid the fine and came out of prison in five days. I also had to pay \$110 for Court expenses, \$33 for appealing, and \$280, lawyers' expenses. If I had known the parcel contained opium I should have sent it ashore again to the sender or else put it on the manifest on board. Defendant, Mr. Farmer, and I are freemasons and I took the "Yours fraternally" as a masonic greeting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robinson—I live at 5, Shelley Street. Captain Mackenzie, of the *Pasig*, messes with me. I have never secretly carried opium on board the steamer. Captain Mackenzie has been in Hongkong five or six years and I have been three years.

Mr. Robinson then questioned the witness about a woman the defendant kept and a woman kept by witness. The first woman had a child by the defendant. The woman was now in Haiphong and witness said he was perhaps instrumental in getting her there. He believed the child was in the convent.

Mr. W. Farmer said the handwriting in the letter was not his and he had not authorized anyone to write the letter.

By Mr. Robinson—The writing did not in the least resemble witness's.

Mr. C. T. Robinson said he recognized the writing as that of the defendant.

Cross-examined—No attempt had been made by defendant to disguise his writing. There had been some ill-feeling between witness and defendant, but it was not on witness's side.

At this point the case was adjourned until 2.15 p.m. on the 10th inst. Mr. Francis asked his Worship to considerably increase the amount of bail fixed on the last occasion.

His Worship—Bail increased to \$2,000.

Mr. Robinson—I submit there is no reason.

His Worship—I think there is a great deal of reason.

Mr. Robinson—I would point out that the defendant's salary is only \$150 a month. It seems rather an excessive bail.

His Worship—No defence has been disclosed so far.

Mr. Robinson—No defence has been attempted.

His Worship—No, not in the cross-examination. Bail \$2,000.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY FROM A SAFE.

At the Police Court on Tuesday, before Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, a bar boy and a coolie in the employ of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association were charged with stealing \$49 from the safe in the office of the Association.

The Secretary to the Association said there were two sums of money kept in the cash box in the safe, one sum belonging to the Association and the other a subscription fund. The Association money amounted to \$49 and the subscription fund to \$34. He went to bed on the first floor of the building at eleven o'clock on Sunday night and at that time the key of the safe was in his right hand trousers pocket. He hung his trousers up in his room. At five o'clock in the morning the bar boy woke him and he went to the office. The safe was open, the cash box was on the floor, and the Association money was not there. The subscription fund, which was covered with a slip of paper, had not been touched. He then found the key of the safe on top of his handkerchief in the left hand pocket of his trousers. The bar boy slept in the passage almost in front of the office door and the coolie slept near to him. Witness slept with his door open. No one else slept on the first floor. Witness called in Inspector Mann, who arrested the prisoners but nothing was found on them. The robbery must have been committed by someone who knew the peculiarities of the safe, and the bar boy especially knew those peculiarities. Before the safe could be unlocked the handle had to be turned and the door opened easily and without any noise, but in closing the safe the door had to be slammed and the handle had then to be turned before the safe could be locked.

His Worship said those peculiarities were common with most safes.

Inspector Mann asked for a remand in order that he might make further inquiries.

His Worship said it was hard lines to remand the prisoners if they were innocent. He granted a remand until Wednesday.

On Wednesday, no further evidence being tendered, the prisoners were discharged.

There is much division of opinion in Kyoto upon the propriety of a building ordinance that severely restricts the erection of factories where machinery is to be driven by steam, electricity or water. The object in view is to preserve the natural beauties of the city and its immediate surroundings, but many promoters of Companies protest that the outcome is an improper restriction of trade. *Kyoto News*.

BISHOP BURDON'S FAREWELL.

The Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, at the close of his sermon at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning, said:—As I shall not be able after to-day to address the Cathedral congregation again before leaving Hong-kong, I wish to say a few words of good-bye now. Very few men can come to the close of a long-continued period of work without pain in the retrospect. Failures and mistakes and omissions loom then very large in the mind, and especially when, as in my case, they are connected with the sacred work of the Church. These are matters, however, between each man's soul and God, and I need not enlarge. My work, as you know, has been mainly in connection with Chinese Missions in the two southernmost provinces of China, those in the Fujian province having grown during the last twenty years so as to cover a large part of the province equal to the half of England. I have also done what I could for our English congregations. I thank you with all my heart for the kind and generous responses which you—and other residents in this colony not belonging to our Church—have invariably, year by year, made to my appeals on behalf of local and other objects, such as the Seamen's Mission, so long and successfully served by Mr. Goldsmith, and now placed, as I hope, on a permanent basis; the educational efforts connected with the Diocesan School, one of the best schools in the colony; and the school opened in St. Paul's College for the education of our own English boys, which was unfortunately brought to an end after ten years of existence, five at least of which showed much successful work; and the missionary efforts among Chinese, as in the erection of the hospital at Pakhoi. Very much remains to be done here, in Hong-kong, which from circumstances beyond my control I have not been able to accomplish. St. Paul's College, which has only at present a small Anglo-Chinese day school, should be turned into a true missionary institution for the training of men, whether Europeans or Chinese, to carry the knowledge of Christianity to those parts of the province that are yet untouched—the original object, be it remembered, for which the building was erected. I did try to carry this object out at first, but failed. Earnest Christian efforts ought also to be made among our own people of the humbler class, to be found in yearly increasing numbers in Queen's Road and elsewhere. The European population makes another demand on our Christian charity, especially the young little belonging to that class. I earnestly trust that my successor will be able soon to initiate and carry on these and other necessary works, so as to make our Church a means of light and blessing to all classes among us. So now I bid you good-bye. God be with you in all your lawful undertakings, and in all your efforts to serve Him and enlarge His kingdom.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR FOR SHANGHAI.

On the 28th October His Excellency the Governor Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., left the colony in the *Empress of China* for Shanghai on leave of absence. A large number of officials and private residents assembled on Pedder's Wharf to wish His Excellency good-bye, among those present being Hon. J. H. Stewart Lookhart (Colonial Secretary), Captain Sterling, A.D.C., Hon. F. H. May, all the unofficial members of the Council, and several officers of the garrison. On the arrival of His Excellency a guard of honour composed of a company of the Rifle Brigade, which was drawn up near the wharf, saluted; and the band of the Brigade played "God Save the Queen." His Excellency then proceeded to the *Empress of China* in his launch *Victoria*, being accompanied by many officials, who bade him farewell on board the boat. At 12.30 a special meeting of the Executive Council was held, when His Excellency's Major-General of Wilsons Black was sworn in as Acting Governor by His Honour Mr. Carrington (Chief Justice). The unofficial members of the Legislative Council were invited to attend. In addition to Major-General Black and the Chief Justice there were

present—Hon. J. H. Stewart Lookhart (Colonial Secretary), Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works), Hon. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. E. B. Bellios, Hon. Ho Kai, Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, and Mr. F. J. Badesley (Acting Clerk of Councils). In the afternoon the following *Government Gazette* Extraordinary was issued:—"It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., having left the colony this day on leave of absence, His Excellency Major-General Wilsons Black, C.B., was thereafter duly sworn in by His Honour the Chief Justice in the presence of the Executive Council, and assumed the administration of the Government."

MR. T. JACKSON'S TOM CAT.

A SAD TALE.

Two or three days ago Mr. Jackson's beautiful Persian tom cat went missing. Its prolonged absence from its customary place gave rise to the suspicion that it was further away than the top of the roof and Mr. Jackson concluded that, like the Chief Justice, this "magnificent specimen of the feline tribe" had got lost in its wanderings around the Peak. The fears for its safety were increased when it dawned upon Mr. Jackson that the cat could not follow the excellent example of the Chief Justice under like difficulties and sit down on the hill side patiently waiting for the moon to get up, because the moon has not shown itself of late. Then, again, poor tom had no mariner's compass with him, and he was such an exclusive little fellow that there was no probability that he would meet a friendly member of his tribe who could show him home. The police made commendable efforts to find the missing one, and when at length they obtained traces, not by means of "footsteps in the snow," but from "information received," the discovery was a most pathetic one. It seems that on Wednesday three coolies saw the cat up a tree, it having been chased there by a number of dogs. The men persuaded the cat to come down from its elevated position and they then ruthlessly slew it with a bamboo and conveyed its body to a pot of boiling water. They scraped pussy's handsome fur off its body and concluded their gross cruelty by making a pie of Mr. Jackson's pet and then eating it. The man who actually administered the death blow got clear away, but the other two were arrested and yesterday the Magistrate sent them to gaol for forty-two days with hard labour.

CRICKET.

RIFLE BRIGADE V. THE GARRISON.

This match was played on the 27th October and resulted in a victory for the R.B. by 39 runs on the first innings.

GARRISON.

G. D. Campbell, H.K.R., b Green	4
Q.M.S. Blease, R.A., lb.w., Eccles	0
Rev. G. R. Vallings, b Alexander	35
P. G. Davies, R.A., c Percival, b Green	0
Sr. Mjr. Johnston, A.M.S., c Percival, b Green	10
Capt. Fraser, A.M.S., c Green, b Alexander	0
Capt. Langhorne, R.A., not out	35
A. D. Grayson, R.A., b Green	10
A. J. R. Green, R.A., b Green	0
Capt. Woodcock, H.K.R., run out	22
P. G. Anderson, H.K.R., b Alexander	0
Extras	14

150

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Capt. Ferguson, b Blease	15
J. H. Thresher, c Vallings, b Fraser	41
C. V. Percival, b Blease	12
Capt. Eccles, b Blease	19
A. D. Boden, c Campbell, b Blease	7
Capt. Baker Carr, c Johnston, b Vallings	23
S. R. Holland, c Langhorne, b Vallings	8
R. Alexander, b Fraser	16
D. Power, c Campbell, b Blease	9
Pte. Ridewood, not out	13
Pte. Green, b Davies	1
Extras	0

173

Captain Andersen, of the *Elisabeth Beckhimer*, died of dysentery off Bangkok on the 13th October.

H.K.O.C.V. RIFLE BRIGADE.

A more exciting or sporting match than that played between teams representing the Club and the Regiment has seldom occurred in Hongkong. A great deal of late has been heard and written about bowling wickets to save the follow on and knocking down your wickets for the same purpose. With those who hold that such tactics are justifiable we have no sympathy, because cricket is essentially a game in which the spirit should be present and the letter absent. The Club captain stretched more than one point in favour of his opponents, e.g., he continued in the field on Saturday morning in a drenching rain when the match was in a critical state and going none too well for the Regiment, and he allowed Ferguson—who was detained on a court martial—to resume his over-night innings at a later stage of the game. The heavy fall of rain robbed the Club of every chance of winning, and as the rain looked as if it had come to stay, a decided result was much more desirable than a draw. We trust that such feelings as are associated with county championships in England—a system created and fostered by newspapers—will never take root in Hongkong cricket. Let wholesome rivalry fire all breasts, but let that rivalry be permeated with the true cricketing spirit, and all will be well. The captain of the Rifle Brigade also made concessions to the Club, e.g., when he permitted coolies to field for absent opponents. Smith won the toss, but had to alter the order of going in in itself a demoralising circumstance, because sharp at 2 p.m. Friday when the Regiment turned out to field, the larger part of the Club team was not on the ground. The judge was out to the fifth ball of Green's first over. Bonham-Carter took his place and played well with Campbell, till the latter failed to get hold of one from Alexander and was easily taken by Ferguson. Vallings joined the Naval representative, and the two by excellent cricket took the score to 61, when Bonham-Carter was well taken by Paley at short stop for a valuable 29. Ward was never at home, being bowled by Green, he was evidently feeling the effects of fever, with which he was in bed so lately as Thursday morning. Anton stayed awhile with Vallings before succumbing to Green. Dyson succeeded, but almost at once lost the military chaplain, who at 95 was well taken in the slips off Thresher, having played a hard hit innings for 35 runs, without which his side would have fared much worse than was the case. Dyson fell at the same total and Matland half a dozen runs later on. Mackenzie stayed whilst Mast, who went in seventh wicket, boldly lashed out. When Mackenzie left at 116 and the last two batsmen were in, things looked very blue. However, the men rose to the occasion and added 39 before Arthur fell to Green, having knocked up a useful and well-hit 15. Mast repeated his performance of last year, and showed that audacious swiping was the best antidote to Green's deliveries; his 39 not out was a characteristic innings and pulled the Club out of a very tight corner. Green's analysis of 7 wickets for 67 runs speaks for itself; he trundled at his very fastest and sent in volleys of disagreeable yorkers. With an hour to bat, Thresher and Ferguson faced Vallings and Smith and played exceedingly patiently and well. The bowling was well on the spot and as no separation seemed likely, Bonham-Carter relieved Vallings and soon disposed of Thresher, lb.w. His 30 was made in good style and probably his stand with Ferguson for the first wicket won the match. At 48 Green was bowled and stumps were drawn for the day, Ferguson being not out 13, an admirably defensive display. This hour's cricket was the best in the match, as the Club strained every nerve to get a few wickets in the poor light and the batsmen took not the slightest liberties. The result was the smallest number of runs we remember having been scored in an hour on the Hongkong ground; but there are yet some left who have not bowed the knee to Real and appropriate slow, terse, and sound cricket and prefer its painful excitement to the wild excitement begotten of big hitting, which is all right in its place. Rain fell next morning early, but did not affect the wicket prejudicially at any rate. In the absence of Ferguson, as already explained, Percival and Burton teamed the batting against Smith and Vallings.

the former of whom did not keep up his overnight form, whereas the latter was in better fettle. At 61 Percival was bowled by Vallings, who also got Ferguson's wicket, the telegraph showing 4 for 65. Eccles joined Burton and at once went in for resolute hitting; by leaps and bounds the score mounted to 108, when the band sergeant was bowled by Vallings for an invaluable 17, got with great caution. Holland and Baker Carr came and went, not being able to cope with the left-handed deliveries of Bonham-Carter; this made 7 for 123. But the rain which had fallen some time fell much heavier when Alexander came in, with 34 runs to make and 3 wickets to make them with. The bowlers and fieldsmen were terribly handicapped by the slippery ground and a wet ball. Alexander batted with his usual nerve and stayed till the Club total had been passed; but what would have proved a very close finish was entirely spoiled by the rain, which made the match a certainty for the Regiment. Boden assisted Eccles, who just failed to carry out his bat for a fine 73, which was unblemished and the best innings he has played in Hongkong. He never timed the ball better and kept the sphere much lower than usual. For his captaincy, example in the field, and sterling batting his fellow officers owe him a great debt of gratitude.

At the second effort the Club wiped off the arrears without loss and was 16 to the good when Campbell was bowled by Green for a good 20. Anton was next in and with Vallings, who was again batting hard, made matters lively, when Anton was nicely taken by Alexander off Thresher. Ward joined Vallings and the two, playing very freely, rushed the score to 103, when Smith declared the innings closed, with Ward not out 16 and Vallings not out 52 and both promising greater things: the latter's display was in every way a good one and an improvement on his first innings effort. With 81 to win on the two innings and 50 minutes to get the runs, Burton and Thresher opened for the Regiment against Bonham-Carter and Smith; but they successfully held their own and steadily put on runs, till at last orders came out to them to hit; in obeying orders Thresher closed a second good innings by playing one back to Mackenzie. Eccles bent on hitting, followed in and ran up 17 without any hesitation before being stumped. Holland came in; and the sergeant a few moments before time made the hit which brought an eight wicket victory to his side. It is about ten years since the Club has been beaten by a regiment stationed in Hongkong. The exceptionally strong eleven which the Rifle Brigade can put into the field, coupled with the unusual weakness of the Club in bowling at the present moment, explain but do not detract from the win, and we hope that the cricket reputation of our present defenders will increase with years.

By the kindness of Colonel Norcott and the officers the band of the Rifle Brigade played a pleasing selection of music.

Appended are the score and analysis:—

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. S. Smith, b Green	0		
G. D. Campbell, c Ferguson, b Alexander	15	b Green	20
L. Bonham-Carter, R.N.			
c Paley, b Green	29		
Rev. G. R. Vallings, c Green, b Thresher	87	not out	52
A. Mackenzie, b Green	1		
A. S. Anton, b Green	8	c Alexander, b Thresher	13
		not out	16
A. G. Ward, b Green	0		
F. Matland, b Thresher	0		
E. Mass, not out	39		
Capt. Dyson, A.P.D., b Green	2		
E. Arthur, b Green	15		
Extras	9		
	155	Extras	2
		Total for two wks.	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Private Green	21	4	67
Captain Eccles	2	1	7
R. Alexander	13	8	48
J. H. Thresher	5	1	22

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. H. Thresher, l.b.w., b		c and b Mackenzie...	35
Carter	30		
Captain Ferguson, c Smith,			
b Vallings	13		
Private Green, b Smith	1		
Sergt. Burton, b Vallings	17	not out	27
C. Percival, b Vallings	6		
Capt. Eccles, b Carter	73	st. Arthur, b Mac-	
		Kennie	17
S. E. Holland, b Carter	0		
Capt. Baker Carr, b Carter	0		
R. Alexander, b Smith	6		
A. D. Boden, c Carter, b			
Smith	11		
G. Paley, not out	2		
Extras	10	Extras	2
178		81	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
G. R. Vallings	27	11	55	3
T. S. Smith	23.45	11	55	3
Bonham Carter	16	5	43	4
A. Mackenzie	2	—	7	—

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday the final competition in the Inter-Port Match practices took place. The following were the scores:—

	200	500	600	Total.
Sergeant Robertson	33	32	28	93
Major Wrottesley	30	31	31	92
Inspector Mann	34	31	25	90
Mr. W. McDonald	33	33	25	91
Mr. E. C. Shepherd	28	33	29	90
Mr. W. Stewart	29	32	28	89
Mr. G. P. Lammert	32	25	28	85
Total	630

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

BEST SCORE CUP FOR OCTOBER.

Mr. C. W. May	97	12	85
Mr. C. A. Tomas	101	15	86

Eighteen entries.

THE INTERPORT RIFLE MATCH.

Shanghai, 29th October.

Yesterday morning the Shanghai team fired in the Interport Rifle Match and put together a score of 900 points, which, although 3 points less than last year, when the Singapore team won, must be regarded as creditable when the very difficult mirage which prevailed is taken into account. At the short range this, naturally, was not very noticeable, but when the men went to the longer distances it hampered them considerably. The conditions of the contest were the same as last year—two sighting and seven counting shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, any position; a period of about a fortnight being available, upon any day of which the teams might elect to fire. Shanghai decided to fire yesterday and shooting began shortly after seven, Captain Trueman being the Captain of the team, whilst Captain C. M. Adamson and Lieut. Miller respectively watched the interests of Hongkong and Singapore. During the shooting two shots were successfully challenged, the first being a "bull" at 200 yards originally signalled as an "outer," and the second a "centre" at 600 yards, signalled as a "miss." It will be seen that Gunner Culshaw had the highest aggregate and that Private Hember fully justified his inclusion in the team by making 34 at the most difficult range, and being second with a score of 95. When the shooting was completed it was found that the team had made 900 points. The result of the shooting at Hongkong and Singapore will be awaited with interest.

Appended are the scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tl.
Gun. Culshaw	38	33	32	98
Priv. Hember	30	31	34	95
Lieut. Cameron	31	33	30	94
Serg. Brooks	32	34	26	92
Macdonald	31	32	28	91
Gun. Macdonald	33	29	28	90
Priv. Daldy	31	31	28	90
Burtenshaw	30	28	30	88
Corp. Hart	31	25	25	81
Priv. Sharples	27	30	24	81

—N. C. Daily News.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

We are indebted to the Cable Companies for the following results of yesterday's racing at Shanghai:—

The JOCKEY CUP; value, Tls. 100; second pony, Tls. 25; for China ponies that have never won a race, to be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts; non-winners allowed 5lbs.; winners of one race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 7lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Once round.

Messrs. Mustard and Ambrose's Compromise, 1st. 1lb. 1

Mr. Crawford's Realization, 10st. 9lbs. 2

Messrs. Freddy & Co.'s Pal, 11st. 1lb. 3

Time, 3 mins. 41 secs. Nine starters.

The CRITERION STAKES; a sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 200 added; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale. One mile.

Mr. Hampton's Ariel, 10st. 12lbs. 1

Mr. John Peel's Tocsin, 11st. 4lbs. 2

Mr. Ring's Aeolus, 11st. 4lbs. 3

Time, 2 mins. 64 secs. Seven starters.

The MAIDEN STAKES; value, Tls. 500; second pony, Tls. 100; third pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies that have never run at any meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Freddy's Merrimac, 11st. 1lb. 1

Mr. Linton's Slander, 10st. 9lbs. 2

Mr. Fernando's Highlander, 11st. 7lbs. 3

Time, 1 min. 334 secs. Eighteen starters.

The MALOO PLATE; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Half a mile.

Mr. Toeg's Clyde, 11st. 1lb. 1

Mr. Oswald's Ravelston, 11st. 4lbs. 2

Messrs. Freddy & Co.'s Pal, 11st. 1lb. 3

Time, 1 min. Ten starters.

The CLUB CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; third money Tls. 25; if more than five starters; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 10lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5. Two miles.

Mr. John Peel's Zenith, 10st. 12lbs. 1

Mr. Dryasdust's Sinbad, 10st. 12lbs. 2

Mr. Common's Revanche, 10st. 12lbs. 3

Time, 4 mins. 264 secs. Twelve starters.

The LOTTERY STAKES; for all China ponies; value, Tls. 300, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each; forfeit Tls. 5 if declared on or before the date of closing the entries for the Autumn Meeting, when the balance Tls. 10 is to be paid, and the name and colour of the pony declared. The stakes will be divided as follows:—first pony 70 per cent., second pony 20 per cent., and third pony 10 per cent.; weight for inches as per scale; griffins which have arrived in Shanghai on or after 1st August, 1896, and have been bought at public auction by a member of the Club allowed 7lbs.; griffins purchased prior to above date and all ponies that have run and not won a race and have not been placed in any race of 1½ mile or over allowed 4lbs.; no ponies qualified to run unless entered at Autumn Meeting, otherwise than in the Grand National Teapochase. One mile and a half. Nomination transferable. Closed on 1st July; 51 nominations.

Mr. John Peel's Pineapple, 10st. 9lbs. 1

Mr. Duplex's The Broker, 10st. 12lbs. 2

Mr. Sandown's Chielo, 10st. 9lbs. 3

Time, 3 mins. 154 secs. Ten starters.

The AUTUMN CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Criterion 7lbs. extra; non-winning jockeys allowed 5lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Dryasdust's Shiney William, 11st. 4lbs. 1

Mr. Sandown's Samasar, 11st. 1lb. 2

Mr. Ring's Aeolus, 11st. 4lbs. 3

Time, 1 min. 314 secs. Twelve starters.

The WHANGPOO STAKES; value, Tls. 150, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of a race, 5lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

Mr. Tin Wo's Holstomer, 11st. 4lbs. 1
 Mr. R. C. Renny's Black Slipper, 11st. 1lb. 2
 Mr. Ring's Romulus, 11st. 1lb. 3
 Time, 3 min. 18 secs. Fourteen starters.
 The FAH WAH CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies that have not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 5lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.
 Mr. Robson's Black Chief, 10st. 13lbs. 1
 Mr. Toeg's Benares, 10st. 7lbs. 2
 Mr. Franklin's Promise, 10st. 12lbs. 3
 Time, 2 mins. 6 1-5th secs. Fifteen starters.

SECOND DAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

The NORTHERN CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Maloo Plate, 10lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Half a mile.

Mr. John Peel's Heatherbell, 11st. 4lbs. 1
 Mr. Oswald's Ravelston, 11st. 4lbs. 2
 Mr. Spoondrift's Jack Sprat, 10st. 12lbs. 3
 Time, 1 min. Ten starters.

The SHANGHAI ST. LEGER; a sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 350 added; first pony to receive 75 per cent., second pony to receive 15 per cent., and third pony to receive 10 per cent.; for China ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January, 1896; weight, 10st. 7lbs.; ponies over 14 hands to carry 8lbs. extra for every inch over; winners of a race, 5lbs. extra; two or more races, 10lbs. extra. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Dryadust's Sinbad, 11st. 3lbs. 1
 Mr. Daplex's The Broker, 11st. 3lbs. 2
 Mr. Franklin's Ironside, 10st. 7lbs. 3
 Time, 3 mins. 54secs. Nineteen starters.

The CHINA CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies, being bond fide griffins at date of entry, that have not been in Shanghai or purchased by a foreigner prior to 1st August last; weight for inches as per scale; winners, 5lbs. extra; non-winning jockeys allowed 5lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Linton's Slander, 10st. 9lbs. 1
 Mr. Toeg's Benares, 10st. 12lbs. 2
 Mr. John Peel's Cleve, 10st. 12lbs. 3
 Time, 2 mins. 84secs. Eleven starters.

The PAGODA CUP; value, Tls. 200; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; ponies that have never won a race allowed 7lbs.; winner of the Criterion Stakes 7lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Henry Morris's Blackberry, 11st. 4lbs. 1
 Mr. Sandown's Samasar, 10st. 8lbs. 2
 Messrs. Kanuck & Oswald's Roitelet, 11st. 1lb. 3
 Time, 2 mins. 7secs. Twelve starters.

The SHANGHAI STAKES; a forced entry of Tls. 5, with Tls. 250 added, for all ponies entered at this meeting; first pony to receive 70 per cent.; second pony, 20 per cent.; third pony, 10 per cent.; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs. One mile and a half.

Mr. Hampton's Ariel, 10st. 12lbs. 1
 Mr. John Peel's Pineapple, 10st. 9lbs. 2
 Mr. Fourman's Sinner, 11st. 4lbs. 3
 Time, 3 mins. 15secs. Four starters.

The ENGAGEMENT CUP; presented, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5; second pony, Tls. 50; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Sandown's Chiolo, 10st. 9lb. 1
 Mr. John Peel's Heatherbell, 11st. 4lbs. 2
 Mr. Ring's Orion, 10st. 12lbs. 3
 Time, 2 mins. 42secs. Ten starters.

The SYCE STAKES; value, Tls. 150, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies, being bond fide griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winners of a race 7lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Tin Wo's Holstomer, 11st. 4lbs. 1
 Mr. R. C. Renny's Black Slipper, 11st. 1lb. 2
 Mr. Fernando's Highlander, 11st. 7lbs. 3
 Time, 2 mins. 44secs. Fifteen starters.

The LAMA MIAU STAKES; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race allowed 7lbs. entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Common's Revanche, 10st. 12lbs. 1
 Mr. Ring's Eolus, 11st. 4lbs. 2
 Mr. John Peel's Zenith, 10st. 12lbs. 3
 Time, 3 mins. 51secs. Ten starters.

The RACING STAKES; value, Tls. 150, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies that have never raced previous to 1st January; weight for inches as per scale; winners, 5lbs. extra; unplaced ponies allowed 5lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Kenneth, 11st. 6lbs. 1
 Mr. Robson's Black Chief, 10st. 13lbs. 2
 Mr. Crawford's Realisation, 10st. 9lbs. 3
 Time, 2 mins. 42secs. Eleven starters.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK AND CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary general meeting to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday, 7th November, at 12 o'clock noon:—

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts showing the result of the Company's working for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

They regret the unsatisfactory condition of profit and loss account, which shows a debit balance of \$63,945.58. The larger portion of this sum is the readjustment of old accounts and the writing off of bad debts. Great care has been taken with the present accounts to give to the shareholders a true and clear statement of the position of the Company.

Mr. Hunter, the agent in Amoy, resigned the service of the Company in May last. His place has been temporarily filled by Mr. Goodwin, but it is intended that Mr. W. Hughes will take charge of that agency, and Mr. W. Hay will manage affairs in Hongkong.

DIRECTORS.

The death of the Chairman, Mr. G. Fenwick, on his way home, is much to be regretted; his place on the Board has not yet been filled. Messrs. Bain and Andrew retire.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. H. Gaskell, who offers himself for re-election.

JOHN ANDREW, } Directors.

ALEX. BAIN, }

Hongkong, 27th October, 1896.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1895.	
LIABILITIES.	\$ c.
Capital, 50,000 shares of \$5 each, of which 28,050 have been issued	140,250.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	29,727.34
Sundry creditors	29,637.55
Bills payable	5,247.89
	\$205,063.08

ASSETS.	
	\$ c.
Plant and machinery	7,630.89
Furniture and fittings	19,141.08
Launch and moorings	4,200.00
Accounts receivable	27,430.88
Fire insurance and licence unexpired	251.38
Cash in hand	1,285.39
Stock in trade	75,908.71
Goods in transit	5,247.89
Profit and loss	63,945.58
	\$205,063.08

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Dr.	\$ c.
To balance	14,774.82
To rents, salaries, wages, interest, and trade charges	32,204.82
To difference in accounts receivable, Hongkong	5,925.70
To difference in accounts receivable, Amoy	388.06
To difference in sterling drafts	6,490.98
To preliminary expenses written off	2,047.17
To auditor's fee	150.00
To difference in value of stock as shown by ledger in 1894 and actual stock on hand as per stock book	9,801.74
To bad debts written off Hongkong debtors	10,101.21
	\$81,972.50
Cr.	\$ c.
By gross profit	15,026.94
By balance	63,945.56
	\$81,972.50

At Shanghai on the 28th October three native houses, belonging to the Land Investment Co. and insured in the China Fire Insurance Co., were destroyed by fire.

THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co. Limited, advises us that he has received the following progress report for the month of September from the Manager at the Mines:—

Mining.—This has had our best attention and fair progress has again been made.

August Shaft, 200 ft. Level.—This point continues to yield a large proportion of our output of ore and from appearances will do so for some time to come. The grade is low, but it has improved somewhat during the month. The drive on Gillies' reef has been continued, but I regret to say nothing of value has been reached. The north drive on the course of the north and south reef is being driven in good looking "formation," but up to this time it is without ore. The stopes on both the east and west and north and south reefs are without change to notice and still giving their usual quantity of ore for the mill.

Intermediate Level.—I am pleased to be able to report an improvement in the quality of the ore won from this point, and it is to the stopes here that the credit must in great measure be given for our increased output of gold for the month. The drive going west has not yet reached the reef, but will do so within the next few days.

110 ft. Level.—There is no change to report in the stopes here. A winze has now been commenced to connect with the stopes at the Intermediate level. The south level on the course of the north and south reef has not yet reached anything of value.

New Leader.—The ore won from the various points at work here shows an improvement both in quality and quantity compared with August.

Drivage.—Drivage for the month 600 ft. 6 in. Ore mined 1,145 tons made up as follows:—

August Shaft 612 tons
 New Leader 533 tons
 Milling.—This was carried on during 28 days crushing 1,145 tons yielding 574 ozs. 12 dwts. of smelted gold.

Calcining Works.—These works ran 28 days treating 50 tons of concentrates yielding 80 ozs. of melted gold. The old earth furnace has been taken down and replaced entirely with brick made on the ground. It is now a really good job done and should soon repay for itself in the lesser consumption of firewood.

Cyanide Works.—This plant ran 22 days, treating 720 tons of tailings yielding 323 ounces of bullion valued at £1 18s. per ounce.

General.—The usual attention has been given to all work coming under this head. The main dam has been further strengthened and the main water races attended to. The water wheel may be said to be complete. Houses for workpeople and bullocks have been built to replace those destroyed by the recent fire. The track from this camp to Gubau has been cleared and put in fairly good order and the site of our old workings there cleared of jungle preparatory to sinking a new shaft to further test the reef on which payable gold was got some time ago. A trace for a new track from Gubau to the Jelai river, a distance of about four miles, has been made.

Labour.—The supply of this is a little more plentiful and I think should further improve.

Health.—This continues fairly good. There have not been any cases of cholera since the 19th August, so I think we are now clear of it.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall for the month is 7 1/4 inches.

The news has been received by wire of the death of Mr. George Phillips, F.R.G.S., father of Mrs. Duncan J. Reid, of Shanghai. Mr. Phillips was appointed a student interpreter in Hongkong in 1857, and was removed to Foochow, and then to Ningpo in 1859. He rose gradually in the service, being made Consul at Kinkiang in 1877, was transferred to Taiwan in 1880, and to Foochow in 1883, retiring from the service in 1892. He was always very much liked in his official capacity and as a friend, and great regret will be felt at the news of his death. He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters.—N. O. Daily News.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of this Company was held at Shanghai on the 29th October. Mr. E. A. Probst (Chairman) presided and those present included Messrs. Seaman, D. Brand, James Jones, Chu Pao-san, Chu Sing-ching, Chock Siau-yin (Directors), H. S. Wilkinson (Legal Adviser), J. M. Young, G. Kearton, G. Pilkington, E. T. Riviero, Yung Kwa-dah, Lin Chee, Yee Chee, Lee Chee, Chang Yue-soojao, Ching Fong-chang, Tah Chong, Chang Dong-tah, Hung Tah, and Ying Chi-chee, representing in all 2,339 shares.

Mr. J. W. Callaway was appointed Secretary to the meeting and he read the notice convening it.

The CHAIRMAN then said—Gentlemen, before proceeding to the business of this meeting, I feel sure that I shall be echoing the sentiments of you all by placing on record our sincere regret for the great loss we have sustained by the death of our late Chairman, Mr. William Brand. He was, as you all know, our first Chairman and we must all deplore that he has not been spared to see it brought to a successful issue. Upon the departure of the late Mr. W. Brand for England, Mr. David Brand was invited to join the board. Reverting now to the business that is before us, I will first deal with the accounts. The balance sheet, which you have had the opportunity of examining at the office of the General Managers, is nothing more or less than a cash statement of receipts and disbursements, and it could not well be otherwise, seeing that we have no working account yet to put before you. Under the heading of receipts, you will have been pleased to see an item of some Tls. 5,000 received from rent on what formerly was known as Muirhead's godowns; this amount and interest earned on deposits at the bank have gone some way towards covering preliminary expenses. The capital, your Directors regret to say, only stands at Tls. 634,900. According to the prospectus issued the 30th of July, 1895, your Directors had proposed to allot shares to the extent of Tls. 800,000, and that that amount has not been applied for we must attribute to a great extent to the tightness of money which has prevailed since the beginning of this year. On the other hand our commitments we now estimate will, including working capital, reach well nigh Tls. 900,000. This amount we are well aware exceeds the estimate stated in our prospectus, but the increased expenditure is caused by additions to buildings and machinery, the cost of buildings to house our native workpeople, a reservoir for the independent supply of water, all of which we feel satisfied are necessary for the good working of the mill. You will see that at the present moment our capital is about Tls. 250,000 below what we shall require, but I may add that this amount will not be needed until the month of March of next year, when the second instalment of 20,000 spindles will have to be paid for. Your Directors therefore propose to still keep the share-list open, but at the same time they, with your permission, reserve unto themselves the right to close the share-list whenever they may deem it necessary to do so in the interests of the existing shareholders. I make this statement thus confidently because we are pleased to be able to inform you that we are assured of accommodation on the most reasonable terms for the full amount that we may require. Your Directors are none the less sanguine than they were a year ago, that good profits will accrue from this enterprise, and in the interests of those shareholders who have pinned their faith to the same and been out of pocket for interest, your Directors incline to the opinion that we should close our share-list at a certain figure, which figure we cannot at present actually determine, and raise the balance by loan in the shape of debentures or otherwise. We shall be pleased to have any expression of opinion that any shareholders may have to offer on this point. I must now touch upon the progress we have made since last we met on the 28th of November of last year. You must all be aware that we have had great difficulties to contend with, owing to the great pressure that has been brought to bear upon the building resources of Shanghai, and yet we think we have rea-

son to congratulate ourselves that our mill is drawing near completion. We hope at a very early date, possibly in December, to invite you to see your mill commence turning out yarn. Prospects, I think I may venture to say, are favourable. The new cotton crop in China is reported to be a good one, and although prices are unduly high, the prices of yarn are correspondingly high; the production of yarn is increasing with rapid strides, but I think we need have no fear for our outlet, for we have a very large field before us. Regarding the management, I must inform you that we have engaged as manager to the mill, Mr. Kearton, a gentleman who has long been connected with the management of cotton mills; it is a post of the very greatest importance and we trust that by his knowledge, ability, and zeal you will have reason to be satisfied with his appointment. Before closing my remarks I would wish to say on behalf of your Board that great credit is due to the General Managers and to your architect for their zeal and energy in overcoming all difficulties, for I am in a position to state that circumstances have been none too favourable to such an undertaking. Before asking you to pass the accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions. (After a pause). As no gentleman has any question to ask I will propose the first resolution. The accounts have been open for inspection by the shareholders for the past week and I now beg to propose—"That the accounts as now laid before the meeting be accepted and passed."

Mr. SEAMAN seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—The next resolution I have to put before you is proposed by Mr. J. Jones and seconded by Mr. Brand. It is—"That the next general meeting of the Company be held during the month of November, 1897, and that the accounts of the Company balanced up to the 30th day of September, 1897, be laid before the meeting."

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The next resolution is proposed by Mr. H. S. Wilkinson and seconded by Mr. J. M. Young. It is—"That Mr. David Brand and Mr. Chou Shao-yin be elected Directors of the Company."

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The next resolution is proposed by Mr. J. M. Young and seconded by Mr. G. Pilkington. It is—"That Mr. Rufus Eastlack and Mr. Charles W. Wrightson be elected auditors of the Company for the ensuing year."

Carried.

The proceedings then terminated.—N. C. Daily News.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM SMUGGLING IN FORMOSA.

Although the import of opium into Formosa has been prohibited since February last it has been reported that Chinese junks are secretly importing the drug. The Governor-General's office therefore acquired two revenue cutters a short time ago with a view to maintain a strict watch along the coast and also issued regulations for the control of the junk traffic designed for the prevention of smuggling. Branch custom-houses were established at Kin-kan and Lok-kan, and three other branches have now been added, namely, at Goché, Oolung, and Swao. If it be found necessary still more branches will be established. By these means the smuggling of opium will, it is expected, be completely stopped.

THE CASSINI CONVENTION.

As our Peking correspondent told us in his last letter, Count Cassini, the Russian Minister, left Peking for Russia on the 30th of September. His baggage had been packed for three or more weeks, and the carts and mule litters were actually standing in the courts of the Russian Legation, but the Minister would not go until he could take with him duly signed and sealed "an important agreement supposed to be the right of way for the Siberian railway across northern Manchuria." With great difficulty we have succeeded in obtaining a copy of this agreement, and we now proceed to give an English translation of it. The numbers to

the various clauses in this Convention have been added by us for convenience sake.

A SPECIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China having received the various benefits arising from the loyal support of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia at the close of the late war between China and Japan, and being desirous that the communications between the frontier of their respective empires and the international commerce of the two countries be managed to their mutual advantage, has commanded the mutual settlement of certain matters in order the better to consolidate the basis of friendship between the two empires. In this connection, therefore, H.I.M. the Emperor of China has specially appointed the Imperial High Commissioners, the Princes and Great Officers of the Crown composing the Imperial Chinese Ministry of War, with plenipotentiary powers, to confer and agree upon certain matters, at Peking, with His Excellency Count Cassini, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia to the Court of China, concerning the connecting of the railway system of the Three Eastern Provinces [Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilung-chiang] with that of the Imperial Russian railway in the province of Siberia, with the object of facilitating the transport of goods between the two empires and of strengthening the frontier defences and sea coasts. And, furthermore, to agree upon certain special privileges to be conceded by China to Russia as a response to the loyal aid given by Russia in the retrocession of Liaotung and its dependencies.

1.—Owing to the fact that the Russian Great Siberian Railway is on the point of completion, China consents to allow Russia to prolong her railway into Chinese territories (a) from the Russian port of Vladivostok into the Chinese city of Hunch'un in the province of Kirin, from thence northwestwards to the provincial capital of Kirin, and (b) from a railway station of some city in Siberia to the Chinese town of Aiyun in Heilungchiang province, from thence southwestwards to the provincial capital of Tsitsihar, and from thence to the town of Petuné, in Kirin province, and from thence southeastwards to the provincial capital of Kirin.

2.—All railways built by Russia into the Chinese provinces of Heilungchiang and Kirin shall be built at the sole expense of Russia and the regulations and building thereof shall be solely on the Russian system, with which China has nothing to do, and the entire control shall be in the hands of Russia for the space of thirty years. At the end of the said period China shall be allowed to prepare the necessary funds, where-with, after proper estimation of the value of the said railways, she shall redeem them, the rolling stock, machine shops, and buildings connected therewith. But as to how China will at that date redeem these railways shall be left for future consideration.

3.—China is now in the possession of a railway which she intends to extend from Shanhaikuan into the provincial capital of Fengtien, namely, Moukden (Shengking), and from Moukden to the provincial capital of Kirin. If China should hereafter find it inconvenient to build this road she shall allow Russia to provide the funds to build the railway from the city of Kirin, on behalf of China, the redemption of which road shall be permissible to China at the end of ten years. With reference to the route to be taken by this railway, Russia shall follow the surveys already made by China in connection therewith, from Kirin to Moukden, Newchwang, etc.

4.—The railway to built by China beginning from Shanhaikuan, in Fengtien, to Newchwang, to Kaiping, to Chinchon, to Lushunkou [Port Arthur], and to Talienwan, and their dependencies, shall follow the Russian Railway regulations in order to facilitate the commercial intercourse between the respective Empires.

5.—With reference to the railways to be built by Russia into Chinese territory, the routes along which the said roads shall pass must be protected, as usual by the local civil and military officials of the country. They shall, moreover, afford all facilities and aid to the civil and military officials of Russia at the various railway stations, together with all the Russian

artisans and labourers connected therewith. But owing to the fact that the said railways will pass for the greater part through barren and sparsely inhabited territory in which it will be difficult for the Chinese authorities to be always able to grant the necessary protection and aid, Russia shall be allowed to place special battalions of horse and foot soldiers at the various important stations for the better protection of the railway property.

6.—With reference to the Customs duties to be collected on goods exported from and imported into the respective countries by the said railways, they shall follow the regulations provided by the Treaty of Commerce between China and Russia, ratified in the 1st year of the reign of Tung Chih, 4th day, 2nd moon [20th February, 1862, O.S.], regulating overland transit of goods between the two empires.

7.—There has always been in existence a rule prohibiting the exploitation of the mines in Heilungchiang and Kirin provinces and in the Chang-pai mountains [Long White Mountain range]. After the ratification of this treaty, Russians and subjects of the Chinese empire shall be permitted hereafter to exploit and open any of the mines therein mentioned; but before doing so they shall be required first to petition the Chinese local authorities on the subject, who, on the other hand, shall grant the necessary commissions (*huchao*) in accordance with the mining regulations in force in China proper.

8.—Although there exist certain battalions of foreign-drilled troops (*Lienchun*) in the Three Eastern Provinces, yet the greater portion of the local territorial army corps thereof still follow the ancient regulations of the empire. Should, therefore, China in the future require to reform in accordance with the Western system the whole army organisation of the said provinces, she shall be permitted to engage from Russia qualified military officers for that purpose and the rules for the guidance of this arrangement shall be in accordance with those obtaining in the Liangkang provinces in regard to the German military officers now engaged there.

9.—Russia has never possessed a sea port in Asia which is free from ice and open all the year round. If, therefore, there should suddenly arise military operations in this continent it will aurally be difficult for the Russian Eastern Seas and Pacific fleets to move about freely and at pleasure. As China is well aware of this she is willing to lease temporarily to Russia the port of Kiaochow [Chiaochow] in the province of Shantung, the period of such lease being limited to fifteen years. At the end of this period China shall buy all the barracks, godowns, machine shops, and docks built there by Russia [during her occupation of the said port]. But should there be no danger of military operations Russia shall not enter immediately into possession of the said port or hold the important points dominating the port, in order to obviate the chance of exciting the jealousy and suspicions of other Powers. With reference to the amount of rent and the way it is to be paid, this shall form the subject of consideration in a protocol at some future date.

10.—As the Liaotung ports of Lushunk'ou [Port Arthur] and Talienwan and their dependencies are important strategical points, it shall be incumbent upon China to properly fortify them with all haste, and to repair all their fortifications, etc., in order to provide against future dangers. Russia shall therefore lend all necessary assistance in helping to protect these two ports and shall not permit any foreign Power to encroach upon them. China, on her part, also binds herself never to cede them to another country; that if in future the exigencies of the case require it and Russia should find herself suddenly involved in a war, China consents to allow Russia temporarily to concentrate her land and naval forces within the said ports in order the better to enable Russia to attack the enemy or to guard her own position.

11.—If, however, there be no dangers of military operations in which Russia is engaged China shall have entire control over the administration of the said ports of Lushunk'ou and Talienwan, nor shall Russia interfere in any way therein. But as regards the building of the railways in the Three Eastern Provinces and the exploitation and opening of the mines

therein, they shall be permitted to be proceeded with immediately after the ratification of this Convention and at the pleasure of the people concerned therein. With reference to the civil and military officers of Russia and Russian merchants and traders travelling [in any part of the territories herein mentioned], wherever they shall go, they shall be given all the privileges of protection and facilities within the power of the local authorities, nor shall these officials be allowed to put obstructions in the way or delay the journeys of the Russian officers and subjects herein mentioned.

12.—After this Convention shall have received the respective signatures of their Imperial Majesties [the Emperors of China and of Russia] the articles included therein shall go into immediate force, and, with the exception of the clauses regarding Port Arthur, Talienwan, and Kiaochow, shall be notified to the various local authorities of the two Empires. As to the place for the exchange of ratifications, it shall be left to be decided at some future time, but the exchange shall take place within the space of six months.

It has, furthermore, been agreed upon between the respective Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Powers to make this Convention out in three languages, namely, Chinese, Russian, and French; one copy of each language to be held by the respective High Contracting Parties, after the signing and sealing thereof. And it has, furthermore, been shown, upon comparison, that the contents of the documents as given in the three languages aforesaid tally with each other in all respects; but in case of dispute in the future the wording of the French copy shall be deemed the correct version.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CHINA.

Once again an Imperial Edict has been issued authorising the construction of a railway from Peking to Hankow, and from Hankow to Canton. It is now some years since the former half of this scheme received the Imperial authorisation, and the Viceroy Chang was sent to Wuchang to carry it out. He was determined to begin at the beginning, so he set to work to open coal and iron mines, and establish iron and steel works, determined that a Chinese railway should be built with Chinese materials. His iron works once built and in going order, he found they were more or less of a white elephant, and he has at last succeeded in handing them over to Sheng Taotai, and it is this Sheng Hsuan-huai, Customs Taotai at Chefoo ten years ago, subsequently Customs Taotai at Tientsin, Director of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, and Controller of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, whose rapid rise at Peking to the rank of Governor of a Province, with the right to directly memorialise the Emperor, we have lately chronicled. He was at one time one of Li's most favoured and staunchest adherents, as he was most distrusted by foreigners who had acquaintance with him, and this is the man to whom the Emperor has confided the construction of the Great Western Railway of China. His is the rising sun in China, for that of Li is supposed to be setting, the latter's former adherents thinking it good policy not to commit themselves too far to the cause of one whose age makes the value of his protection a very uncertain quantity.

It is with American as well as Chinese capital that the new railway is to be built, Sheng Taotai having made this arrangement some months ago with the Wharton Barker syndicate, represented in China by Mr. Bash. American engineers have doubtless had more experience than their European colleagues of such railways as the one Sheng proposes to build, and there is plenty of money in the United States ready for an investment of this kind. There are other reasons why the Chinese should prefer to put the contract in the hands of an American syndicate. The great European Powers have, we know, each had syndicates at Peking anxious to get railway concessions, and each of them would rather see the prize go to the United States than to some other European Power. Each of them, in fact, has voted for himself first and the United States second; and the United States with its

own vote for first, and a unanimous vote for second, has carried the contest. The Chinese Government, again, is not certain that if it gave the concession to a European Power it might not find that Power making inconvenient claims to the land on which the line is to be built, and it believes that it runs no such risk by giving the concession to an American syndicate. But it should be added that while it is understood that the American syndicate is bound to Sheng, it is not equally certain that Sheng is bound to the syndicate. The latter, however, has probably protected itself.

The distance in a direct line from Peking to Hankow is about 650 miles, and from Hankow to Canton about 500, or about 1,150 miles in all. There is now reason to hope that the trunk line connecting these three great cities is about to be actually begun; but it is still only a hope. It is certain that this is Sheng's plan, and that Sheng has resigned the Taotai ship of Tientsin and been made Director of the new Railway Board as well as of the Hanyang Iron-works; but when Sheng will be able to carry out his plan, and what means he will employ to carry it out, no one knows for certain. China's most valued adviser, which does not mean that the ignorant fossils at Peking take his advice, thinks that it would be wiser for her to begin by building short remunerative lines, within her own resources, than to set to work on large schemes with borrowed money; but Peking has now thrown overboard the principles of a quarter of a century ago, when it was thought derogatory to the Emperor's dignity to borrow money from the foreigner; and the ease with which the money to pay Japan has been raised is tempting the Government to listen favourably to the offers of accommodation which are thrust upon it from all sides.—*N. C. Daily News.*

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT YOKOHAMA.

Reporting the sudden death of Mr. W. H. R. Carew, that took place at the Royal Naval Hospital, Yokohama, on the 22nd October, the *Japan Mail* says:—For some time he has been far from well, but it was only yesterday afternoon that Dr. Wheeler, his medical attendant, had him removed from his house to the hospital. This took place about 3 o'clock, and in less than two hours death supervened, being due to suppressed jaundice and liver complications. The deceased gentleman was for many years the Secretary of the Yokohama United Club, being very popular among the members. A keen lover of all kinds of sport, Mr. Carew was active both afloat and ashore. He generally acted as scorer in the interport cricket matches, and was Vice-Commodore of the Mosquito Yacht Club, sailing his boat, the *Cocktail*, with great skill and pluck in all weathers. Much sympathy will be felt for the widow and her little son. An inquest was opened on Saturday (24th) and Mrs. Carew deposed in her evidence that her husband had been in the habit of taking arsenic in small quantities for some time. Miss Jacob, the governess, stated that when she went to a Japanese chemist for some syrup of lead and arsenic, at the request of Mrs. Carew, the man who sold it asked why the family bought "so plenty deadly poison." Mrs. Carew said that knowing her husband was in the habit of taking arsenic she saw nothing unwise in sending for arsenic for him, though she now saw it would have been far wiser had she told Dr. Wheeler about it. But until Wednesday night she did not think her husband was seriously ill. It was only, she said, after she had been told a *post-mortem* examination would be held that she remembered the fact that he had ordered, and that she had given him a bottle of sugar of lead. She went upstairs and opened the drawers where he had put the bottles when she gave them to him. They were now missing from the drawer. She sent for Dr. Wheeler and told him the facts, but he did not at the time say anything except, "It is a pity." She had since ascertained that on about the 20th her husband sent an amah to Maruya (the chemist) with a written order. She made a thorough search for the missing bottles and after a deal of trouble found them on the floor at the back of a table which stood

at the corner of his bed. Without measuring, she thought there were six or eight drops of arsenic left in the bottle, and about half a bottle of sugar of lead. Some years ago her husband told her that sugar of lead had great effect as an external application for congestion of the liver. She never thought of either of the two bottles (arsenic and sugar of lead) till the day before the inquest. When she sent for arsenic she did not think it was absolutely necessary; she did it more to please her husband than anything else. Dr. Wheeler, in his evidence, stated that he had suspected arsenic was being used and that was why he determined to get the patient into the hospital. He received an unsigned letter, which the office boy said came from No. 6. It read, "Three bottles solution of arsenic in one week. Maruya." Had he been informed that Mr. Carew was taking arsenic it would certainly have made a difference in his treatment, for he would have removed him to hospital at once. Dr. May and Dr. Todd made the post-mortem examination and they found that there was no lesion sufficiently grave to cause death. A chemical analysis of the viscera was desirable. The inquiry was adjourned to enable that analysis to be made.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

22nd October.

The position in Timor becomes day by day more critical and things appear to be drifting to total ruin, as the island will be unable to stand the strain much longer. Yet telegrams are sent to Lisbon recording the glorious victories of Senhor Celestino and are eagerly reproduced by the newspapers there. The *Diário de Notícias* in particular has been effusive over the matter and has even likened Senhor Celestino's exploits to those of Captains Galhardo and Mousinho in Africa and India, making special mention of the so-called victories of Cotababa, Acoiciba, Sanir, and Cova. This shows that nothing at all is known of the circumstances of the war. What are the facts? The natives of Timor are an indolent and lazy people. When the Government wants to send an expedition into the country and requires transport the chief of a village is ordered to supply so many men and so many ponies. If these are not at once forthcoming the chief and village are accused of disobedience and half-a-dozen European soldiers are sent to the village. These fire two or three rounds per man, perhaps kill half-a-dozen natives, set fire to the huts, and then return to Dilly or wherever their quarters may be. Forthwith telegrams are sent off reporting a glorious victory and the conquest of such and such a tribe. Of anything in the nature of real war there has been none; but constant war has been waged with the Macao treasury and great victories have been counted in Mexicans.

H. E. Senhor Horta e Costa has now to deal with this difficult Timor question and will have to inform the Lisbon Government of all the mischief that is going on. A close inquiry into the affairs of the island should be made.

I said in one of my former letters that everything here was worked on monopolist principles. The law seems in practice though not in theory to be no exception. The number of duly qualified advocates in the colony at present is eight, besides two bachelors-at-law, but the latter have not been recognised by the court. Of the advocates several have received official appointments which do not admit of private practice, others have given up practice in disgust at their want of success, and the business is practically all in the hands of one man. If a suitor cannot secure his services when an advocate is required his chance of success is not regarded as very good.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 23rd October says:—We understand that at last a fourth judge has been appointed to the bench of this colony, the number of judges being now what it was in previous years, when there was far less court work, but still quite enough. The local Government is as yet unaware of the name of the selected judge, but it is known that the appointment was made last Saturday.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

A gang of about fifty robbers broke into a shop named Fou-on, at Ku-lo, in the Hok-shan district, on the 23rd October, and carried away booty to the amount of several hundred dollars. The robbers while executing their work guarded the principal roads, so that the police dared not go near, and they get away scot free without meeting with any resistance. The case has been reported to the officers, but as usual no arrests have been made.

Reinforcements have been sent to Fa-un district to capture the notorious robber Chang Wan. The soldiers are encamped near the mountain named Sz-kan-ling, where Chang Wan has his den. As soon as the soldiers arrived, the robbers rushed forward to attack them by surprise at midnight, but the soldiers had made all preparations to meet them. Three robbers were killed and their heads were cut off and sent to Canton to secure the reward offered for them.

News has been received from Shui-chow that a steam launch which was despatched from Lo-ting-chow to Canton with more than ten thousand taels on board, being the revenue of the district, was robbed last week when steaming near Kam-u-sha. The robbery was committed in the usual way. Some robbers boarded the launch as passengers, and when she had got to the place named, four boats came up and the pillage commenced.

On the 22nd inst. a junk which was sailing from Shik-tan to Canton was capsized near Tung-po. There were a good number of passengers on board. Four persons were reported drowned and the rest were rescued.

It is reported that Admiral Ho Chang-ching will arrive from Peking in a few days. His Excellency has been appointed Admiral of Kwangtung in succession of Cheng Shao-chung, the late Admiral.

The Viceroy has sent two Weiyuens to travel all over Kwangtung to discover mines.

HONGKONG.

His Excellency the Governor, who has a keen love for sport, went away on leave to Shanghai by the last Canadian mail in order to be present at the races. H.E. Major-General Black is acting as Governor. On Sunday Bishop Burdon, who is retiring from active life, delivered his farewell sermon in the English Church. At the Magistracy one or two interesting cases have been heard, the most important one being a charge of forgery preferred against an electrical engineer named McKinley.

The amount realized at the Baxter Mission sale of work, was \$1,200.

The Hongkong Football Club beat the G. Company, R.B., on the 29th October by two goals to one.

We hear that His Honour Dr. Carrington, Chief Justice, has been offered and has accepted the position of Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

The Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, returned from leave of absence on Tuesday by the C. P. steamer *Empress of India*.

The Educational Institute of Scotland has conferred on Mr. W. D. Braidwood, M.A., Head Master of the Victoria English School, the degree of Fellow (F.E.I.S.).

A permanent scaffold is being erected in Victoria Gaol and it will be in readiness for the execution of the Causeway Bay murderer. The scaffold is near the receiving room of the gaol.

A small fire broke out on Monday night at 103, Queen's Road West. A structure of brick and wood used for the purpose of drying tea became overheated and the wood burst into flames. The inmates of the house managed to extinguish the fire and the damage only amounted to a dollar or so.

The *Nagasaki Express* says:—H.M.S. *Centurion* leaves this port on the 2nd November for Amoy. On the way there she will spend two or three days in torpedo and gun practice. A day or so after her arrival there the Admiral is expected to rejoin the flagship, and she will then proceed to Hongkong. Rear Admiral Oxley, in command of the northern squadron of the fleet upon this station, will then probably pay this port a visit in the *Grafton*.

Eight men were on Tuesday charged with gambling in a house in Aberdeen Street on Monday night. The prisoners, who are chair coolies to Europeans, were caught by Sergeants Holt and Smith and each was fined \$3.

Mem. from the *Straits Times*.—Yesterday's race-meeting was notable for the absence of frock-coats and tall hats. That was due to the absence of the Governor and Lady Mitchell. When the cat's away the mice will play. It has been suggested that Sir Charles Mitchell might succeed Sir William Robinson as Governor of Hongkong.

A notorious criminal who has been banished from Hongkong and Singapore made a bold venture on Monday morning. He poked his nose into the police compound at the Central Police Station and was promptly pounced upon by Detective Sergeant Holt. A few minutes later Hon. Commander Hastings sent him to gaol for twelve months with hard labour.

An opium smuggler tried an old-fashioned trick but unfortunately for him the ruse failed. He came by the Canton steamer and on nearing the wharf he threw overboard about ninety taels of opium. The customs officers got wind of the affair and not only arrested the man but fished up all the opium. The accused was on the 28th October fined \$500 by the Magistrate.

The *Nagasaki Shipping List*, having stated that the French flagship *Bayard* would repair here, in its next day's issue published the following correction:—We are courteously informed by the Flag-Lieutenant of the *Bayard* that she will not repair at Hongkong, as stated in yesterday's issue. She will only make a short stay in that port and will then go to the French Naval Dockyard at Saigon for the necessary repairs.

The *Monmouthshire* arrived on Saturday with a cargo of flour from Portland, Oregon. We understand there are several other cargoes afloat, on all of which handsome profits will be realised by the parties interested, the price on this side having gone up twenty-five per cent. since the shipments were made. The failure of the wheat crop in India, the threatened scarcity in that country, and the high price of rice in Far Eastern markets, are responsible for the rise.

The scale of fees to be paid by patients at the Kennedytown Hospital on and after the 2nd November is published in the *Gazette*. The Colonial Secretary, we note, writes Kennedytown as two words. If we remember rightly the proper form was officially considered and decided when the name was given to the place, the decision being that it should be written as one word, just as we write "Queenstown" or "Kingstown," not "Queen's Town" or "King's Town."

On the 27th October the Magistrate commended Indian Constable No. 586 for prompt conduct. The policeman was on duty near the Harbour Master's office on Monday night when he saw a woman struggling in the water. He at once took off his turban, unrolled it, and threw it to the woman, who grasped it and was dragged ashore. She had attempted to commit suicide and with this offence she was charged at the Police Court. The Magistrate reprimanded her and then let her go.

The American schooner *Wuchowfoo*, which dragged her anchors in the July typhoon and sustained considerable damage by bumping up against the Praya wall opposite Blue Buildings, when her captain (Mr. Norman Jay) was drowned while trying to reach the shore, has been thoroughly overhauled and all damage made good. She has received new decks and new masts and rigging. She was launched from the slip on Saturday and re-named the *Maud*. We wish her every success.

A boy, sixteen years of age, was charged at the Police Court on Tuesday with obtaining money by fraud. He met a couple of unsuspecting old ladies to whom he showed two "gold" nuggets which, he said, he had dug up in the hills over the way. He induced one woman to part with \$1.40 and the other with \$3.20 for a nugget. Shortly afterwards the women were rather dismayed to find that the shining "gold" was only brass. The Magistrate sent the prisoner to gaol for ten days and ordered him to be detained in a reformatory for three years.

There were 2,554 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 323 were Europeans.

A burglar broke into a house at 27, Winglok Street, early on Monday morning. The inmates heard him and chased him. In order to avoid arrest he jumped over a wall and was instantly killed on the pavement.

The man charged with committing murder and piracy near Green Island on the 22nd October was brought up at the Police Court on the 27th. Evidence was taken and the case was again remanded. It has been established that the crime was committed in British waters.

On the 28th October a fire broke out on the first floor of 137, Winglok Street, a pea nut oil shop occupied by Lo Tak Chan. The alarm was given soon after two o'clock and the Fire Brigade, under Hon. F. H. May and Deputy Superintendent Corcoran, attended promptly, but owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, the fire obtained a very strong hold of the building, which is a three storey one, and the firemen had an hour's stiff work before the flames were extinguished. The building was completely gutted. It was insured with the Chun On Insurance Company for \$7,000 and the contents were insured with the same Company for \$3,000.

The Hon. Treasurer of Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

On account of "Hospital Sunday":—	
St. John's Cathedral	\$150
Union Church	109.58
To Tsai Chapel (L.M.S. Chinese).....	30
Hakka Churches (Basel Mission Chinese).....	8.84
Baptist Mission Chinese Church	8
Wesleyan Church	6
Wesleyan Mission Chinese Church	6
Bethesda (German) Chapel	5

\$323.42

On Monday afternoon Mr. J. L. Prosser, Government Land Surveyor, sold by auction two lots of Crown land to the south of Kennedy Road. The first lot contained 30,800 square feet, the annual rental is \$232, and the upset price was \$4,620. The lot was knocked down to Mr. J. B. Michael for \$4,645. The second lot was also bought by Mr. Michael, the price being \$3,663. It contained 24,250 square feet and the annual rental is \$182. The upset price was \$3,638. Mr. Prosser also disposed of Marine Lot 279, which is in Arsenal Street, west of Blue Buildings. The ground contains 4,475 square feet and the Crown rent is \$560. The upset price was \$11,188, and the lot was sold to Ho Tsuk Kai for \$11,213.

The competition for the Wallace Cup took place over the 200, 400, and 500 yards range on Sunday, when Gunner Deas was declared the winner with a total of 88. A nasty jerky wind from the right spoilt a few of the scratch men's shooting. The following are a few of the best scores:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Handicap Points.	Total.
Gunner W. M. Deas	31	30	21	6	88
Sergeant MacPhail	30	31	26	scr.	87
Gunner White	29	27	27	3	86
Gunner Gow	27	29	24	6	86
Gunner Stewart	30	31	23	scr.	84
Gunner Rutter	25	32	23	scr.	80
Corporal Henderson	27	23	28	scr.	78

The popular concert given at the hall in Duddell Street under the management of Mr. C. T. Robinson on Saturday night was a great success. The hall was packed, amongst the large audience being Captain Sterling, A.D.C., and many officers of the garrison. The programme was a very lengthy one and contained several items which were much enjoyed, a good feature being the entire absence of weary waits. The "star" of the evening was undoubtedly Private Lang, who is a comedian of great ability. He sang five songs and kept the large audience in a continuous roar of laughter. In addition to some excellent vocal renderings a laughable farce was produced, two exhibitions of boxing were given, and some clever clog dancing was also witnessed. "India's Reply," the rendering of which was improved by the presence on the stage of a few soldiers, created a good impression and was warmly applauded. The Band of the Rifle Brigade attended the performance and played some pleasing airs.

At the Magistracy on the 30th October a Chinaman who keeps a shop in Shaukiwan charged P.C. Walters (101) and Detective U Po with assault. The case was a sequel to the murder and piracy near Green Island. The complainant, who was represented by Mr. E. Robinson, said that the defendants searched his house to see if any of the murderers were there and while performing this duty Walters pulled him almost to the ground while U Po beat him. A good deal of evidence was called. The Magistrate said he did not believe the plaintiff's allegations. The defendants would be discharged and as the complainant had maliciously brought a false charge he would have to pay a fine of \$15 or suffer two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On Monday the Magistrate dealt with a cruel case of swindling. A man named Chu Po was charged with obtaining \$25 by means of false pretences. On the 22nd of last month a lad was sent to gaol for five months for assaulting a woman, and a few days ago the prisoner went to the boy's father and said that if he could find security for \$25 the lad would be taken off hard labour and be employed as a servant in the goal. The father was overjoyed at this news and managed to scrape together \$25, which he handed to Chu Po, who signed a receipt on Government paper. The swindle was fortunately discovered in rather a curious way. A friend of the imprisoned boy was released from gaol and he went to the father to deliver a message. The old man at once questioned him and he then learnt that his boy was after all at hard labour. He gave information to the police and yesterday morning he and Inspector Hall were walking up Pottinger Street when they saw Chu Po. He was arrested and the Magistrate sent him to gaol for six months with hard labour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Municipal Commissioners of Singapore propose to levy a tax of \$2 a year on bicycles and tricycles.

A Madrid telegram in the *Comercio* states that Lieut.-General Camilo Polavieja y del Castillo has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Philippines.

The captain of the British steamer *Dulwich*, which arrived at New York from Iloilo on September 23rd, reported that an attempt had been made by one of the ship's boys to poison all hands by putting vermilion paint into the coffee.

The dead body of a man named Brown, who had at one time been engaged as a teacher in a Japanese school, was found lying in the open in the Yokohama Settlement. Deceased had no residence, and drink and exposure were the cause of his death.

The Governor of Hozan (Formosa) reports a falling-off in the sugar production of his district. The last season's returns gave only 300,000 bags against twice that amount a few years since. He attributes this to defective transport facilities, insecurity of property, and poverty among the planters.—*Hyogo News*.

A fire broke out at Hakodate, on 7th October, and 27 houses were burned down before the flames were extinguished. There were no casualties, and good assistance was rendered by parties promptly landed from Her Majesty's ships *Grafton*, *Undaunted*, and *Æolus*.—*Nagasaki Express*.

Senor Pedro Roxas, the alleged future president of the republic of the Philippines had the revolt against the Spanish authority succeeded, who has been on a visit to Singapore for nearly two months, accompanied by his son, left on the 20th October in the French mail steamer *Natal* for Colombo.

We (*Singapore Free Press*) understand that Mr. McCalmont's steam yacht the *Giralda* has now been directed not to continue her voyage outwards to Japan. She is ordered to return to Port Said, there to await the arrival of Mr. McCalmont and his party, who will come on by mail, proceeding to Suez and Cairo. It is unfortunate that the recent fatal case of illness on board should have interfered with the owner's arrangements and have spoiled what would have been a delightful tour through Eastern waters.

At Shanghai a few nights ago a resident gave a jinricksha coolie what he thought was a silver 20-cent piece, but the coolie returned it, as he said it was brass. As a matter of fact the coin was a good English sovereign!—*Union*.

Thirty Kobe Police Constables, of the first grade, have been directed to study English for two hours daily as a part of their routine duties. Classes have been arranged for them. The course will extend over twelve months. It is gratifying to know that the good example of other places in this respect has been followed.—*Hyogo News*.

The *Yomiuri* states that the work of the construction of the new docks at Yokohama is going on rapidly, and it is expected that the company may be able to open business in April next. A powerful pump ordered from Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. of London, for which £3,360 was paid, arrived recently and it is now being fitted up.

Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., in their *Circular* dated Manila, 28th October, write:—The steamship *Manila* which left this port on the 12th instant with a cargo of sugar and hemp via Spain for Liverpool, put back on the 14th with a fire in the forehold. She discharged the whole of her forehold cargo, say 4,545 bales hemp, all damaged by fire and water, and went to sea again on the 17th with forehold empty.

The *Yushin* writes that the unpopularity of Marquis Hachisuka as the Minister for Education is chiefly based on his inexperience in educational affairs. There is nothing for him to fear, however, our contemporary says, as he is rich enough to hire an adviser. Our contemporary suggests that he should pay 80,000 or 90,000 yen a year and hire Mr. Herbert Spencer of England. The eminent philosopher ought to feel flattered, but we are afraid he wouldn't.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* says:—Mr. Lo Feng-lo has been the recipient of an unusual honour at the hands of the British Government. He was invested by the Viceroy of Canada (instructed by cable) with the Knighthood of the new Victoria Order. So much of the success of the whole mission is due to Mr. Lo's fine tact, ability, and capacity for work that his many friends here heartily rejoice at the distinction—none the less valuable, from the fact that H.B.M.'s Government is usually very chary in bestowing its honours on aliens.

After an inspection of H.M.S. *Undaunted*, which arrived in Yokohama on the 15th, Admiral Oxley recently reported as follows:—"Fine ship's company; remarkably well dressed. Ship very clean and serviceable and creditable throughout. Having inspected ship under way firing at the target, I consider her to be in very good gunnery order. Clearing the ship for battle has evidently been carefully organised and was most efficiently carried out. The whole state of the ship reflects great credit on the captain, officers, and ship's company." The *Undaunted*, in a four hours' trial on the run down from Hakodate, averaged 16½ knots. In a twenty hours' run at three-quarter speed she averaged 14½ knots.—*Nagasaki Express*.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 24th October says:—The reported bursting of one of the large guns at the Dieng Guong Sang fort on the opposite side of the river to Kwang Tow proves unfortunately to be correct. The predecessor of the present officer in charge, Tang Kung Sing by name, had long wished to try how the native powder and shot would suit these German guns, but he left before carrying out the experiment. The present officer in charge, Ko Ku Deng, more enterprising, had some practising on Saturday last at noon, and commanded his men to make the trial of the Foochow made charge. Two guns were in position side by side. The first was discharged quite safely and the target was struck, but unfortunately the second on being fired burst and some of the pieces were carried long distances off. One of the men standing close by was literally blown to pieces, three others were killed on the spot, and eleven others received very severe injuries. Eight of the survivors were brought up to the Foochow Native Hospital. Of these, two have since died, and although it is hoped the others will recover they are pitiable objects to behold; one of them has a leg broken.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

CANTON, 3rd November.—Macao Congous.—Settlements during the past fortnight amount to 2,500 Boxes at Tls. 12/22 per picul, shewing rather better value. The Fourth Crop Teas are now beginning to arrive, but none of the true Honeysuckle flavoured have yet made their appearance. The quality is said to be good, better than last year's, but the quantity is expected to be small, as the low range of price ruling at Macao offers natives no inducement to send down large supplies. Scented Cypers.—The fortnight's settlements are reported at 15,000 Boxes at Tls. 9/22 per picul, making 230,000 Boxes to date, against 270,000 Boxes up to the same date last year, when buying had ceased for the season. The total settlements will bring our Export up to 4½ mls. and as only 10,000 Boxes are now required to make it 5 mls. we must increase our estimate for the Season to the latter figure, but we do not think it will go beyond that, as there appears to be no inclination, on the part of buyers, to be further interested.

SHANGHAI, 30th October.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s circular).—Our last "printed" Tea market advices were under date 16th instant.

Black Tea.—Clean common Teas are in demand up to Tails 12 a picul, and there has been rather more doing in the grades above, but buying is in few hands and prices remain unchanged. Teamen are steady and resist any decline.

Settlements reported are:—

	Settlements	Stock
Ningchow 3,238	12.75 to 20.50 a picul	
Keemun... 204	14.00 to —	
Hoihow... 482	14.00 to 14.50	
Kutoan... 114	14.00 to —	
Wenchow... 87	11.75 to —	
Oonam... 5,305	10.07 to 15.25	
Oopack... 533	12.00 to 15.00	

Total... 9,958 ½ chests.

Green Teas.—Pingsney.—The market for these has again hardened, and a fair business has been done at an advance of Tls. 3 to Tls. 4 a picul from the lowest point.

Country Teas.—Although buying is by no means general the demand has been strong enough to cause a further rise in prices, and many recent purchases are fully 25 per cent. higher in tael cost than settlements made early in the season. Native Teamen are difficult to deal with, and in a few cases are withholding their Teas from the market. A large proportion of the shortage in this season's crop consists of low lines, say Twankays, second and third Hysons and Young Hysons and second Imperials. Hysons.—A renewal of demand for Teas under Tails 32 a picul has kept prices up to former level; finest and choice have been irregular and in a few cases show easier rates.

Settlements reported since 16th instant:

	Settlements	Stock
Pingsney... 17,777 ½	14.50 to 29.75 a picul	
Moyune... 9,414	20.00 to 40.00	
Tienkai... 7,994	20.00 to 37.00	
Fychow... 1,607	15.00 to 23.75	
Local p'ked 345	20.50 to 21.50	

Total... 37,137 ½ chests.

Settlements from opening of the market to date:—

	Settlements	Stock
Pingsney... 103,379 ½	14,978 ½ chests.	
Moyune... 68,326	14,495	
Tienkai... 46,046	564	
Fychow... 14,322		
Local p'ked 7,430		

Total... 239,503 ½ chests. 30,037 ½ chests.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1896-97	1895-96
Canton and Macao	4,736,235	6,149,454
Shanghai and Hankow	16,269,152	17,148,453
Foochow	11,517,247	8,518,499
	32,522,634	31,816,406

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
Shanghai	12,766,874	23,836,217
Amoy	11,824,718	9,489,775
Foochow	1,131,222	1,608,212
	25,722,814	34,934,204

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1896-97	1895-96
Shanghai and Hankow	22,949,123	27,040,668

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
Yokohama	21,473,889	27,157,671
Kobe	10,440,354	15,901,783
	31,914,243	43,059,454

SILK.

CANTON, 4th November.—Tsatlees.—Remain quiet but very strong. Re-reels.—Prices have risen another \$10 per picul; sales have been reported at \$490, and dealers are now asking \$5 per picul higher. Filatures.—The firmness of holders has checked business considerably during the fortnight. From prices paid we quote \$620 for Yu King Lun, Kwong King Cheong, Cheong Kee 9/11, \$625 for Kwong Wo Hing 11/13, \$615 for Han King Cheong, Hing Loong Cheong 10/12. Shortreels.—Buying has been continued principally by one firm, and holders are firm. Waste.—Steam Waste is in moderate enquiry at former rates. Stocks.—Tsatlees, 1,000 bales; Filature, 1,500 bales. We append quotations in Canton with laying down cost in London, Exchange 6 months' sight 2½ per Dollar:—

Tsatlees	No. 1	\$4.00	= 8/3½
	No. 2	\$135	= 8/0½
	No. 3	\$420	= 7/9½
	No. 4	\$410	= 7/7
	No. 4½	\$400	= 7/5
	No. 5	\$390	= 7/2½

Filature 1st class	11/13	\$635 to \$625
1st	13/15	\$635 to \$625
2nd	9/11	\$630 to \$620
2nd	10/12	\$620 to \$610
2nd	13/15	\$600 to \$590
2nd	10/12	\$600 to \$590
3rd	11/13	\$535 to \$515
3rd	13/15	\$535 to \$515

Re-reels Lacklow No. 1	\$500
No. 2	\$485
No. 3	\$470
No. 4	\$455

Punjun Books No. 3 & 4	\$73
Punjun Waste	\$63
Steam Waste Extra	\$78
Market Extra	\$68
No. 1	\$52
Gun Waste No. 2	\$45
Brown Knobs	\$27
Pierced Cocoons	\$64

Settlements for the fortnight:—

	1896-97	1895-96
For Europe	60 bales	700 bales
For America	400	250
For Bombay	50	200
	[& 30 piculs.]	[& 25 piculs.]

SHANGHAI, 30th October.—(From Mr. A. R. Burkill's circular).—London messages to 28th make no quotable change in prices, but advise a quiet market. Raw Silk.—Settlements aggregate nearly 2,000 bales for the week and have sufficed to give a better tone to this market, which closes firm at the quotations below. Tsatlees.—About 800 bales have changed hands, prices are unchanged. Hanchow.—Only 50 bales are reported settled at last mail's prices. Taysama.—150 bales have been booked at a further advance for Kahings. Yellow Silks are still much affected by buyers and 250 piculs are going forward; prices are very firm and in some cases higher. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns 22nd to 28th current, 1,477 bales White, 171 piculs Yellow, and 105 piculs Wild Silks. Filatures and re-Reels.—Some fairly large settlements of Hand Filatures and re-Reels are reported, and further quantities are still on offer to New York. Piculs 5/600 are booked already. Steam Filatures are going forward in moderate quantities, but whether bona fide purchases or not, it is impossible to say. The export of Steam Filatures to date is as follows:—To London 2 bales, to Continent 844 bales, and to America 315 bales. Wild Silk.—Contracts have been made for Szechuen Tussah Raws at Tls. 140/142½. Waste Silk.—The activity mentioned in my last continues, and a fair amount of material has changed hands. Amongst the settlements are Crapauds at Tls. 18 at 21½, Hankow Frisonnets at Tls. 18½, Long Shantung Frisons at Tls. 18½, and Pierced Cocoons (Woozie) at Tls. 55. Pongees.—About 2,000 pieces have been settled at Tls. 2.55 at 3.27 for 19/19 in. by 19 yds. at Tls. 3.15 for 25 in., and Tls. 6.50 for 33/34 in. goods.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1896-97	1895-96
Canton	14,736	10,050
Shanghai	21,311	35,645
Yokohama	3,76	11,355
	39,723	57,050

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1896-97	1895-96
Canton	1,337	6,719
Shanghai	631	4,651
Yokohama	3,274	13,017
	5,245	24,381

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 4th November.—The market remains almost the same as last reported. Quotations for Formosa are \$49.75 to \$50.00. During the week sales have been 150 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 4th November.—The market continues dull and a further decline has taken place. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$7.14 to 7.17 per picul
do. " 2, White	6.55 to 6.58
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	4.47 to 4.50
do. " 2, Brown	4.28 to 4.30
Swatow, No. 1, White	7.10 to 7.13
do. " 2, White	6.40 to 6.43
Swatow, No. 1, Brown	4.32 to 4.35
do. " 2, Brown	4.17 to 4.20
Soochow Sugar Candy	10.78 to 10.80
Shekloong	9.38 to 9.42

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The British bark *Usablanca*, Hongkong to San Francisco 15th October, took:—2,210 empty Quick Silver Flasks, 4,679 rolls Matting, 55 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 365 bags Pepper, 81 bales Gambier, 949 bags Tapioca, 386 packages Rice Flour, 250 cases Nut Oil, 50 packages Tea, 200 packages Cassia, 200 packages Firecrackers, and 3,229 packages Merchandise.

The American ship *W. H. Conner*, Hongkong to New York 16th October, took:—20,402 rolls Matting, 4,181 packages Firecrackers, and 84 bales Rattancore.

The steamer *Asloun*, Hongkong to New York, 18th October, took:—5,460 rolls Matting, 4,814 packages Merchandise, 1,780 boxes Palm Leaf Fans, 188 packages Rattan Furniture, 3,250 bales Cassia, 100 cases Cassia, 35 cases Ginger, 10 cases Soy, 40 cases Bristles, 5 cases Camphor, 41 cases Blackwoodware, 23 cases Chinaware, 3 boxes Tea, and 26 bales Rattancore; from Kobe:—2,131 rolls Matting, 445 bundles Poles, 10 cases Porcelains, 4 cases Sundries, 1 bale Carpets, 3 cases Cotton Goods, and 5 cases Curios.

The German steamer *Dorothea Rickmers*, Hongkong to Singapore, 21st October, took:—12 cases Muratic Acid; for Bremen:—6 cases Bristles; for Hamburg:—1 case Sundries, 2 cases Cigars, 10 bales anes, 30 cases Aniseed Oil, 50 bales Rattancore, and 338 bales Feathers.

The steamer *Telena*, Hongkong to Singapore 21st October, took:—5 cases Muratic Acid, 9 cases Socks; for London or Hamburg:—100 cases Camphor; for Hamburg:—20 cases Gallnuts, 100 bales Rattan Shavings and 1,001 bags Charcoal.

The British steamer *Glaucus*, Hongkong to London, 21st October, took:—4,371 boxes Tea (91,791 lbs. Scented Caper), 35 bales Waste Silk, 141 bales Hemp, 15 bales Feathers, 5 bales Canes, 20 bales Mat-bags, 70 cases M.O.P. Shells, 2,106 cases Preserves, 599 cases Ginger, and 16 packages Sundries; for London option Manchester:—75 bales Waste Silk; for Liverpool:—40 bales Hemp; for Belfast:—2 cases Trunks; for New York:—22 cases Essential Oil.

The German steamer *Erato*, Hongkong to Odessa, 21st October, took:—550 boxes Cassia Lignea; for Marseilles:—30 cases Aniseed Oil, 226 cases Cassia, 12 packages Tea, 20 cases Chinaware, 1 package samples of Crackers, and 1 bale Canes; for Havre:—150 packages Tea, 3 bales Hair, 138 bales Canes, 4 cases Feathers, 20 cases Aniseed Oil, 20 cases Essential Oil, 40 cases Bristles, 14 cases Chinaware, 1 case Silks, 7 cases Blackwoodware, 4 cases Chinaware, and 208 rolls

Matting, for Havre option Hamburg:—100 cases Camphor, 200 packages Mats, 25 cases Cassia, 10 cases Vermilion, 25 bales Canes, 18 cases Hair, and 2 cases Chinaware; for Havre option Hamburg option London:—1,216 packages Camphor; for Havre option Hamburg option London option Antwerp:—120 cases Bristles, and 75 bales Feathers; for Hamburg:—6 packages Tea, 6 cases Curios, 133 bales Galangal, 30 bales Rattan Shavings, 72 cases Preserves, 150 cases Preserves, 90 bales Feathers, 305 cases Camphor, 10 boxes Essential Oil, 1 case Silks, 500 cases Cassia, 492 packages Canes, 110 cases Bristles, 1 roll Matting, 20 cases Palmleafaffans, 3 cases Blackwoodware, 7 cases Earthenware, and 27 packages Sundries; for Hamburg option London:—250 boxes Cassia Lignea; for Bremen:—8 boxes Tea and 2 boxes Silks; for London:—20 packages Canes.

The steamer *Pekin*, Hongkong to Manchester, 22nd October, took:—200 bales Waste Silk; for London:—4 cases Cigars from Manila, 4 cases Silk Piece Goods, 39 packages Tea, and 1 case Curios; for Gibraltar option London:—200 boxes Tea (unknown); for France:—657 bales Raw Silk, 7 cases Silk Piece Goods, and 1 ballot Cocons; for Milan:—20 bales Raw Silk.

The French steamer *Caledonien*, Hongkong to France, 28th October took:—553 bales Raw Silk, 34 bales Cocoons, 12 cases Silk Piece Goods, 10 cases Essential Oil, 45 cases Chinaware, 300 cases Cassia, 3 packages Bamboo, 7 packages Sundries, and 1 case Silverware; for Milan:—10 bales Raw Silk; for London:—1 case Silk Piece Goods.

OPIUM.

Hongkong, 4th November.—Bengal.—The market has continued dull, and prices have further receded, New Patna closing at \$727½, Old Patna at \$750, New Benares at \$740, and Old Benares at \$732½.

Malwa.—Transactions have been limited and prices show very little change, the following being the current figures:—

New (this yr's) 740 with allance of 0 to 2½ cts.
(last yr's) \$750 " ½ to 1 "
Old (2½ yrs.) \$750 " ½ to 1 "
Old (6/7 yrs.) \$800 " 0 to 1 "

Persian.—There has been very little doing in this during the interval, and rates have declined to \$530 to \$610 for Paper-wrapped, and to \$540 to \$580 for Oily drug according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—
New Patna..... 1683 chests.
Old Patna..... 32 "
New Benares..... 119 "
Old Benares..... 423 "
Malwa..... 556 "
Persian..... 581 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1896.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oct. 28	730	750	740	—	740/750	780/800
Oct. 29	730	750	740	—	740/750	780/800
Oct. 30	730	750	740	735	740/750	780/800
Oct. 31	730	750	740	735	740/750	780/800
Nov. 1	730	750	740	735	740/750	780/800
Nov. 2	730	750	740	735	740/750	780/800
Nov. 3	728½	750	742½	735	740/750	780/800
Nov. 4	727½	750	740	732½	740/750	780/800

COTTON.

Hongkong, 4th October.—Stocks of Bengal Cotton, as already reported, are very meagre, and all arrivals are promptly taken up by the dealers. Stocks, 368 bales.

Bombay..... \$17.00 to 19.00 p. pl.
Kurrachee..... 17.00 to 19.00 "
Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca..... 17.50 to 20.00 "
Shanghai and Japanese..... 19.00 to 21.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo..... 19.00 to 21.00 "
Madras..... 17.00 to 19.00 "
Sales: 28 bales Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca.

RICE.

Hongkong, 4th November.—Arrivals continue small, but the new crop being good prices in Canton are weaker, but locally there has been a further advance. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary..... per picul. \$2.46 to 2.48
" Brand, good quality..... 2.65 to 2.63
" Long..... 2.80 to 2.83
Siam, Fichill cleaned, No. 2..... 2.57 to 2.60
" Garden, " No. 1..... 2.85 to 2.87
" White..... 3.35 to 3.37
" Fine Cargo..... 3.47 to 3.50

COALS.

Hongkong, 4th November.—Small sales of Japanese on private terms are reported. Quotations are:—

Cardiff..... \$15.00 to 16.00 ex godown, nom.
Australian..... 6.50 to 6.75 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Lump..... 5.60 to 5.75 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Small..... 4.65 to — ex ship, do
Moji Lump..... 4.25 to 5.75 ex ship, nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Hongkong, 4th November.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—25 pieces No. 6 at \$67, 30 pieces No. 8 at 75, 1,200 pieces No. 10 at \$77 to \$81, 593 pieces No. 12 at \$80 to \$85.25, 420 pieces No. 16 at \$84 to \$91, 1,490 pieces No. 20 at \$91 to \$101. Grey Shirtings.—250 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Angle at \$3.72½, 300 pieces 8½ lbs. 2 Blue Fish at \$2.77½. White Shirtings.—250 pieces Gold Elephant at \$3.70, 250 pieces O at 4.25, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$5.90, 150 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.75. T-Cloths.—300 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican Red Dragon at \$2.25, 30 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican 4 Dragon and Flag at \$2.30. Drills.—300 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$5.30.

METALS.—Tin.—100 slabs Foongchai at \$33. Quicksilver.—50 flasks at \$106.25.

SHANGHAI, 30th October.—(From Messrs. Noël Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade report.)—The lifeless condition into which the market has relapsed during the past two months does not appear to have yet reached the climax, for as time goes on business seems to get worse and worse. Here and there it is true that several small lines of Grey Goods and White Shirtings have been booked for arrival after next China New Year, but there is no general inclination on the part of the dealers to operate, indeed their attempts in this direction are so apathetic that they must be very trying to importers. Tightness of money has, no doubt, much to do with the present state of things, but pre-sure of this kind has usually been of limited duration and able of explanation, but in the present instance the evil seems widespread and difficult to account for. Stocks are fast accumulating and large quantities will be carried over to next season now that the Northern markets are drawing near a close. From the various Outports there is no change to note in the advices, but as there is so little general business (a sign with them one can scarcely expect anything else. There are some slight signs of improvement in the Szechuen market, several lots of the lower Indian spinings have been bought for shipment here, but the movement has not yet been very pronounced.

Metals.—(From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s report.)—30th October:—There is no business to report, trade in metals and sundries being virtually suspended, and even Piece Goods are almost as much neglected. Owing to the absence of demand local prices for imports are not only exceedingly low but much below present cost of replacing. The home market is reported as firm and showing no signs of weakness.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, 4th October.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.

Telegraphic Transfer..... 2/1½
Bank Bills, on demand..... 2/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 2/1½
Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 2/2½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight..... 2/2½

ON PARIS.

Bank Bills, on demand..... 2.69
Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 2.74

ON GERMANY.

On demand..... 2.18

ON NEW YORK.

Bank Bills, on demand..... 51½
Credits, 60 days' sight..... 52½

ON BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Transfer..... 173½
Bank, on demand..... 174

ON CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Transfer..... 173½
Bank, on demand..... 174

ON SHANGHAI.

Bank, at sight..... 72½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 73½

ON YOKOHAMA.

On demand..... par.

ON MANILA.

On demand..... 131½ pm.

ON SINGAPORE.

On demand..... par.
SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate..... 9.19
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael..... 48.80

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 4th November.—The market during the week has continued dull and inactive, with rates ruling from steady to weak. No important transactions have come under my notice, but a small general business has been put through, and the market closes in most cases, quiet at quotations.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continue out of favour, and sellers at 184 per cent. premium rule the market. In the early part of the week small sales were effected at 187 and 186 per cent. premium for cash. On time shares have been on offer without finding buyers and I have no business to report. Latest London quotation is £42 to £42 5s. 0d. Nationals have been enquired for at \$26½ and \$27, but beyond very small sales at that rate I have nothing to report. Bank of China are beginning to be asked for, but in the absence of any business it is difficult to give a quotation. Founders shares are in a small demand at £2, but none seem forthcoming.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have found small buyers at \$76, Unions at \$235, and Cantons at \$184. The Northern Insurances have ruled weak and show a considerable decline in prices; small sales are reported from Shanghai, but I have heard of no local business. Straits, small sales at \$27.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have improved to \$342½ after small sales at \$339, \$340, and \$341, market closing steady at \$342½. China Fires continuing in demand at \$97½, and no sellers coming out, the rate quickly rose to \$100 after fair sales at \$98 and \$99; at time of writing the market is decidedly firm, at the highest rate and more shares could be placed; holders, however, in anticipation of a good report seem in no hurry to part and shares are scarce.

SHIPPING.—The market generally has continued dull and no transactions of any importance have taken place. Hongkong, Canton and Macao ruled very quiet during the early part of the week with sellers at \$33 and no buyers; at time of writing, however, a better feeling is apparent and shares have changed hands at \$33, the market closing steady at that rate. Indo-Chinas have remained very dull and beyond a few small sales at \$41½ there is nothing to report. Douglasses after a somewhat long period of inaction have found buyers at \$55 and a fair number of shares have changed hands at the rate; the market closes steady with probable sellers. China Manilas, small sales are reported at \$69 and shares continue on offer without finding further buyers. China Mutuels are vainly offered for sale at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars in the early part of the week recovered considerably with sales at \$137, \$138, and \$139, in small lots, these rates, however, were not long maintained and shares changed hands later in fair lots at \$137 and \$136, at which latter rate the market closes with buyers. Luzons during the early part of the week continued on their downward course and sales were effected as low as \$44 cash and \$45 for the end of the year. At time of writing the market shows some slight signs of recovery and shares are enquired for at \$45, after sales at \$46.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled firm all the week and have been the medium of a fair business at \$11½, \$12, \$12.25, and \$13 for cash. Shares have also changed hands at \$12.25 and \$12.50 for December, and at \$12.50 and \$12.75 for January. The crushing for October is not yet in, although it is hourly expected. New Balmorals continue steady with sales at \$1.75, and Raubs have ruled very firm at \$6.75. Jebebus continue to be out of favour at \$2.50, and Olivers remain neglected with no business at quotation.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain quiet but steady; cash shares have changed hands at 218 per cent. prem. and more are wanted at the rate. On time business has been transacted to a limited extent at 223 for December, 220 for January, and at 230 and 231 for March; shares for April have also been effected at 233.

The market closes with buyers at 218. Kowloon Wharves have been the medium of a fair investing business at \$58½ and \$59, the market closing at the latter rate. Wanchai continue steady at \$44½ to \$45 without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have changed hands at \$75½ and \$76, closing with buyers at the former and probable sellers at the latter rate. Hotels have been neglected at quotation, but shares could be placed at \$27. West Points have again been negotiated at \$18½ and more shares are wanted at the rate. Holders, however, are willing to part at \$19. Humphreys Estates have been quiet with no sales at \$9; sellers rule the market.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have changed hands at \$17½ and are wanted at that rate. Watsons have been negotiated at \$12.75 in fair lots. Electrics at \$6.75 and \$6.85. Ropes at \$139 and \$140. Fenwicks at \$29.50 and a small parcel at \$29.25. Tramways are still enquired for at \$99 without bringing out shares. Small lots of Ices have been negotiated at \$108.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks.		[\$35½, s. & sel. prem.]
Hongkong & Shanghai...	\$125	184 ½, buyers
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary...	£1 10s	nominal
Do. deferred...	£1	£2, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$27, buyers
Founders Shares...	£1	\$100, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	15s	nominal
Brown & Co., H. G. ...	\$50	(in liquidation).
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$6
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$3
China Sugar	\$100	\$136, sales & buyers
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co.	\$5	\$1, buyers
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$5, nominal
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25	\$29½, sales & buyers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$17½, sales
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	\$10	\$110, sales
Hongkong Electric ...	\$8	\$6.60, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$99, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$27, sales & buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$108, sales & buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G...	\$50	\$59, sales
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$1.0, sales & buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	218 p. ct. prem.—
Insurance.		[\$397.50, s. & b.]
Canton	\$50	\$184, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$100, sales & buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$76, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$342½, buyers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 192½
Straits	\$20	\$27½
Union	\$25	\$235, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$135, sales & buyers
Land and Building.		
H. Land Investment.	\$50	\$76, sales
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$8½
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$18½, sellers
West Point Building	\$40	\$18½, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$46, sales
Mining.		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	72½
Jebeu	\$5	\$2.0, sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$1.75, sales & sellers
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5	\$7, sellers
Do. B. ...	\$2½	\$3.50, sellers
Punjom	\$4	\$13, sales & sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$3.80, sales
Rauhs	13s. 10d.	\$6.60, sales & buyers
Steamship Coys.		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$69, sellers
China Mutual Ord...	£5	£2.10, sellers
Do. Preference...	£10	£7, sellers
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$55, sales
H. Canton and M...	\$15	\$33, sal. & sellers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$41, sellers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$45, ex. div.
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$12.75, sal. & sellers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 30th October.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report.)—The week has been characterized by a rather meagre business, on account of the absence of buyers, and therefore a sharp decline in some stocks. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Only one transaction has taken place, a cash sale at 185 per cent. premium. The London rate has declined to 241.10.0. There are sellers in Hongkong at 185 per cent. premium. National Bank shares are wanted in Hongkong at \$26. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. Co.—Shares were in demand at the beginning of the week, and business was done

at Tls. 82 cash, \$44 from Hongkong, and Tls. 33 for 31st December. But the market ruled weak, with no business until yesterday, when forced sales were made at Tls. 30 to Tls. 29. Shares were placed to-day at Tls. 30. China Mutual S. N. Ordinary shares, with 25 paid up, changed hands in Hongkong at 22, which appears to be under the proper market rate. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat shares have declined in Hongkong to \$33, on account of rumoured opposition. Douglas Steamship shares are offering at \$55. Dicks.—Shares in Boyd & Co. are wanted at Tls. 135. A sale of S. C. Farnham & Co. shares is reported at Tls. 170. Marine Insurance.—China Traders shares changed hands at \$76, and North-Chinas at Tls. 195. Yangtzes were sold early in the week at \$150 but the market weakened and shares were parted with at \$145 cash, and \$145 for the 30th November. Yesterday there was a pressure to sell, and shares were sold at \$140 and \$137½. To-day shares were sold at \$135, at which there is a strong demand. Cantons were placed to Hongkong at \$184. Straits changed hands at \$27. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong changed hands in Hongkong at \$340. There are local buyers at \$337½. Chinas were sold here at \$97, and are wanted. Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares are offering at Tls. 122½. Mining.—Sheridan C. Mining shares have been placed at Tls. 4, and are wanted. Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—Shares are wanted at \$2. Tugs and Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares are offering at Tls. 225 and Co-operative Cargo Boat shares at Tls. 180. Sugar Companies.—Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. shares were sold on the 28th at Tls. 42½. The Secretary sent out a circular to shareholders yesterday, saying that the machinery on the Estate was reported to be in a bad condition, and incapable of working the present crop. This caused a desire to sell shares, and business was done at Tls. 37 for delivery on the 30th November. Shares were forced off to-day at Tls. 20. There are buyers at this price. We understand that the Secretary leaves for Penang to-morrow, to visit the Estate. China Sugar Refining shares were placed at 138 for November, and next day at \$135½ for 31st December. We quote \$134, with buyers, as the closing cash rate. Luzon Sugar Refining shares are quoted \$49 in Hongkong. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares, with Tls. 50 paid up, were placed at Tls. 82, and are offering, and shares with Tls. 30 paid up were placed at Tls. 60. Industrial.—Ewo Cotton shares were placed at Tls. 85, Internationals at Tls. 95, and Ice shares at Tls. 150. Miscellaneous.—Business was done in:—Shanghai Waterworks shares at Tls. 252½, Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares at Tls. 105 and Tls. 103 for cash, and Tls. 107½ for the 31st December, Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares at Tls. 550, Shanghai Horse Bazaar shares at Tls. 68, J. Llewellyn & Co. shares at \$60, and Hall & Holtz shares at \$37. Loans.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf 6 per cent. Debentures were sold at Tls. 106, plus the accrued interest.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 4th November.—The volume of business transacted during the past fortnight has been larger than during the preceding period, but there is not much improvement to report in rates, the large quantity of tonnage available for coast business preventing any substantial advance at present. From Saigon business in all directions is very dull and there is not likely to be any revival in trade for the next month or so. The last rates quoted are, to Hongkong 6 cents, to Singapore 10 cents, and to Sourabaya 17 cents per picul. In Bangkok there appears to be hardly any rice available for shipment and the regular lines cannot find employment for their steamers. From Philippine ports a few settlements are reported at poor rates. From Newchwang to Canton there is not much doing. For the end of the season tonnage could probably be obtained at 14 cents, but even at this low figure charterers do not show much desire for steamers. Japan coal rates show some advance on previous quotations. For Singapore \$1.90 per ton and for Hongkong \$1.15 per ton is now obtainable and it is not improbable that rates may advance still further. In sail freights one settlement for New York is reported, but there does not seem to be much enquiry either for that port or for San Francisco.

There are two vessels disengaged in port, registering 2,107 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

Belle of Bath—American ship, 1,347 tons, Hongkong to New York, private terms.
Freiburg—German ship, 1,895 tons, proceeds to Port Townsend, in ballast.
Orient—German barque, 401 tons, sold for \$4,600.

Fausang—British steamer, 1,110 tons, Kuchinotzu to Hongkong, \$1.10 per ton.
Tetartos—German steamer, 1,578 tons, Kuchinotzu to Hongkong, \$1.10 per ton.
Keongwai—British steamer, 1,115 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.10 per ton.
Marie Jebsen—German steamer, 1,850 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.15 per ton.
Afridi—British steamer, 2,354 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$1.35 per ton.
Skarpeno—Norwegian steamer, 1,395 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$1.90 per ton.
Produce—Norwegian steamer, 1,002 tons, Karatzu to Manila, \$2 per ton.
Quarta—Norwegian steamer, Newchwang to Canton, 14 cents per picul.
Sullberg—Norwegian steamer, Newchwang to Canton, 16 cents per picul.
Loyal—Dutch steamer, 1,237 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 14 cents per picul.
Frejr—Danish steamer, 419 tons, Newchwang to Amoy, option Canton, 16 cents or 21 cents per picul.
Picciola—German steamer, 875 tons, Newchwang to Java; thence to Hongkong, 40 cents per picul.
Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 6 cents per picul.
Martha—German steamer, 1,560 tons, Saigon to Sourabaya (part cargo), 17 cents per picul.
Albion—German steamer, 1,201 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Cosmopolit—German steamer, 674 tons, Iloilo to Yokohama, 20 cents per picul.
Chusan—German steamer, 719 tons, Philippines to Yokohama and back, \$6,500.
Ingraban—German steamer, 894 tons, monthly, 2 months, \$2,500.

VESSELS ON THE PERTH.

For LONDON.—Ceylon (str.), Manila (str.), Sarpodon (str.).
For MARSEILLES.—Oceanien (str.).
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—China (str.), Clan Macfarlane.
For BREMEN.—Preussen (str.).
For VICTORIA.—Brucmar (str.), Monmouthshire (str.).
For NEW YORK.—William H. Smith, S. D. Carleton, Port Phillip (str.), Olaverhill (str.).
For BALTIMORE.—El Capitan.
For AUSTRALIA.—Chingtu (str.), Omi Maru (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

October—ARRIVALS.
28, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
28, Siam, British str., from Iloilo.
28, Kiangnan, Chinese str., from Canton.
28, Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.
28, Changsha, British str., from Kobe.
28, Hemiji Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
28, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
28, Gerda, German str., from Hamburg.
28, Amigo, German str., from Sourabaya.
28, Ingraban, German str., from Iloilo.
29, Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.
29, Aden, British str., from London.
29, Benalder, British str., from New York.
29, Benledi, British str., from Antwerp.
29, Chusan, German str., from Iloilo.
29, Hertha, German str., from Kobe.
29, Argyll, British str., from Amoy.
29, Cassius, German str., from Swatow.
29, Kaifong, British str., from Newchwang.
29, Victoria, Swedish str., from Straits.
29, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Canton.
29, Menelaus, British str., from Shanghai.
29, Canton, British str., from Canton.
29, Skuld, Norwegian str., from Chafoo.
29, Federation, British str., from Moji.
30, Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.
30, Macduff, British str., from Java.
31, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
31, Chunsang, British str., from Kobe.
31, Choysang, British str., from Canton.
31, P. C. C. Kiao, British str., from Bangkok.
31, Hunan, British str., from Swatow.
31, Monmouthshire, Brit. str., from Portland.
31, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
November—
1, Agamemnon, British str., from Liverpool.
1, Arratoon Apear, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
1, Cosmopolit, German str., from Shanghai.
1, Doris, German str., from Newchwang.
1, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
1, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.

1. Peiyang, German str., from Canton.
 1. Tailee, German str., from Deli.
 1. Taiyuan, British str., from Sydney.
 1. Siegfried, German str., from Canton.
 2. China, British str., from San Francisco.
 2. Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
 2. Verona, British str., from Japan.
 2. Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 2. Ceylon, British str., from Yokohama.
 2. Deucalion, British str., from Sandakan.
 2. Cheang Hock Kian, Brit. str., from S'pore.
 2. Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
 2. Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from K'chinotzu.
 2. Foochow, British str., from Chinkiang.
 2. Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 2. Ravenna, British str., from Bombay.
 3. Kaifong, British str., from Canton.
 3. Mirzapore, British str., from Shanghai.
 3. Imp. Nicolai I., Rus. flagship, from N'saki.
 3. Empress of India, Brit. str., from V'couver.
 3. Bullmouth, British str., from Batoum.
 3. Vindobona, Austrian str., from Kobe.
 3. Diu, Portuguese gunboat, from Macao.
 4. Hunan, British str., from Canton.
 4. Doris, German str., from Canton.
 4. Pakshan, British str., from Singapore.
 4. Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
 4. Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
 4. Toonan, Chinese str., from Amoy.
 4. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 4. Sabine Rickmers, German str., from Japan.
 4. Deuterios, German str., from Saigon.
 4. Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- October—
 28. Caledonien, French str., for Europe.
 28. Empress of China, Brit. str., for V'couver.
 28. Menmuir, British str., for Shanghai.
 29. Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
 29. China, German str., for Saigon.
 29. Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
 29. Nanshan, British str., for Amoy.
 29. Ask, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 29. Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 29. Freiburg, German ship, for P. Townsend.
 29. Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
 29. Keemun, British str., for London.
 29. Kiangnan, Chinese str., for Swatow.
 29. Loyal, German str., for Newchwang.
 29. Nanyang, German str., for Shanghai.
 29. Sendai Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 30. Benalder, British str., for Shanghai.
 30. Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
 30. Kwongsang, British str., for Tientsin.
 30. Aden, British str., for Shanghai.
 30. Argyll, British str., for Singapore.
 30. Canton, British str., for Shanghai.
 30. Changsha, British str., for Australia.
 30. Ghazee, British str., for Newcastle.
 30. Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
 30. Hemiji Maru, Jap. str., for S'pore.
 30. Victoria, Swedish str., for Amoy.
 31. Cassius, German str., for Singapore.
 31. Menelaus, British str., for London.
 31. Kaifong, British str., for Canton.
 31. Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
 31. Letimbro, Italian str., for Bombay.
 31. Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 31. Skuld, Norw. str., for Canton.
- November—
 1. Amigo, German str., for Saigon.
 1. Gerda, German str., for Yokohama.
 1. Hunan, British str., for Canton.
 1. Keongwai, British str., for Yokohama.
 1. Kweiyang, British str., for Chefoo.
 1. Orono, British str., for Bangkok.
 2. Agamemnon, British str., for Shanghai.
 2. Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
 2. Chusan, German str., for Manila.
 2. Doris, German str., for Canton.
 3. Hertha, German str., for Hamburg.
 3. Foochow, British str., for Canton.
 3. Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 3. Benedi, British str., for Kobe.
 3. Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 3. Chunsang, British str., for Canton.
 3. Ceylon, British str., for London.
 3. C. H. Kian, British str., for Amoy.
 3. Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 3. Kaifong, British str., for Shanghai.
 3. Ravenna, British str., for Shanghai.
 4. Paramita, Amr. ship, for New York.
 4. Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 4. Decima, German str., for Saigon.
 4. Hunan, British str., for Shanghai.
 4. Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
 4. Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 4. Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.

4. Onsang, British str., for Singapore.
 4. Peiyang, German str., for Shanghai.
 4. Phra Nang, British str., for Hoihow.
 4. Taisang, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Caledonien*, steamer, from Shanghai.—Mrs. Tanning, Messrs. de Bathe and Claumont.
 Per *Menmuir*, steamer, from Sydney for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholl, Miss F. Campbell, Miss M. Kerr, Miss G. Trudinger, Miss L. Gensen and Miss M. Reid.
 Per *Doric*, steamer, from San Francisco.—Messrs. W. C. Vander Shyden, C. L. Wong, W. J. Smith, Uchiyama, Levat, V. Klokoff, L. E. Clayton, H. U. Jeffries, C. H. M. Endmin, E. A. Ram, M. McPherson, R. Sakamoto, F. Jabachioff, Bruckerhoff, Miss A. Hart, Miss P. Hunt, Miss L. Miller, Miss Hunt, and Mrs. A. B. Broly, and Col. W. E. Hunt, Lieut. L. C. Austram, and Dr. J. M. Atkinson.
 Per *Fushun*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Neubourg, Jamieson, McCarthy, and Mrs. Lickmen.
 Per *Namoa*, str., from Coast Ports.—Messrs. Potter, Fergusson, and Williams.
 Per *Aden*, str., from London for Hongkong.—Lieut. J. N. Fairie. For Shanghai from London—Miss Marie Campbell, Nurse E. Low, Miss Annie F. Gladwell, Mr. C. L. Piertroni, and Mr. C. H. Allen. From Aden—Mr. G. H. Smith. From London for Yokohama—Miss Pycroft.
 Per *Haimun*, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. Muir, and 137 Chinese.
 Per *Mommouthshire*, str., from Portland, &c.—Mrs. and Miss Parsons, and Mr. Brightwell.
 Per *Taiyuan*, str., from Sydney, &c.—Messrs. Robinson, Northcote, and Beckett, Dr. and Mrs. Davenport and 2 children, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Northcote, Mrs. Jocelyn, and Miss Wylie.
 Per *Deucalion*, steamer from Sandakan.—Messrs. Scott Ellicott and Parfit.
 Per *Verona*, str., from Kobe for Hongkong.—Mr. German and children. From Nagasaki.—Mr. P. Nugerer. For Singapore.—Mr. Geo. Town, and Mrs. Otoku Otokow. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Levey and children.
 Per *Ceylon*, str., from Yokohama for Colombo.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard and two children. For London.—Master G. More. From Shanghai for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jolleffe and Rev. J. Pease. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. Collins and children, Mr. MacKichie and Dr. Lowry.
 Per *China*, str., from Hongkong From San Francisco, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Mannish, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ashmore, Mr. Jay May Tong wife and daughter, Messrs. J. W. Bolles, R. Daschneid, Milton Harley, James Stokes, D. Goh, and J. Tukeltoba, Miss O. E. Stokes, Miss C. P. Stokes, and Mrs. Twing.
 Per *Lyeemoon*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Legg and Martini.
 Per *Ravenna*, str., for Hongkong from London.—Mr. W. F. Ramsey. From Gibraltar.—Messrs. Joa H. Tavares and Manoel Martho. From Penang.—Mrs. Thele and child. From Singapore.—Messrs. J. Alston, Kirk, N. Lazarus, Teo Hong Sim, Sion Seang Neo, A. Demme, and Dr. Lnering. For Shanghai from London.—Messrs. J. Bateman and J. Barber. From Brindisi.—Mr. Butterworth. From Bombay.—Baron P. Gunsberg.
 Per *Mirzapore*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. A. Chorlton, W. B. Chorlton, Goodall, John Salveson, Dudgeon, and T. Azawa, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Muller Junr., Mr. and Mrs. Goodall and infant, Mr. and Miss Baller, Miss Gombell and Miss E. F. Land.
 Per *Empress of India*, str., from Vancouver, &c.—Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Mrs. and Miss Harriess, Miss Wells, Mrs. E. Osborne and child, Mrs. Cox, Messrs. C. Georg, J. S. Hagan, R. T. Coulter, C. H. Balfour, R. J. Davis, Cheng and son, Capt. Tillett, Lieut. Van Dierichs, Mrs. Ruthven, Mrs. Goddard, Baron Oederkamff, Miss Oberkamff, Mr. Blackadder, Mr. and Mrs. B. Shepherd, Miss B. Shepherd, Messrs. C. S. Joslyn and L. Tiemann, Revs. R. Mellan and Desolmes, Mr. T. W. Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. Poate and infant, Messrs. M. Grotz, L. Haesloop, T. Lauts, Lo Wan Po, and Ah Kong.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Hongkong*, str., for Hoihow.—Mr. and Mrs. Newton. For Haiphong.—Mr. Porchet, and Madame Morgan.

Per *City of Peking*, str., for Amoy.—Miss Alves. For Yokohama.—Mrs. W. A. Thornton, Messrs. Wong Tuck San, G. Hankinson, John Whitehead, and J. Wm. Adams.
 Per *Loongmoon*, str., for Shanghai.—Miss Sommer, Messrs. T. Hohnke and A. H. M. Wiseman.
 Per *Ernest Simons*, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Messrs. C. Mattil and C. Pinna, and Lieut. Fin. For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Collins. For Yokohama.—Messrs. K. Inouye, M. Fukuzawa, and K. Yoda. For Shanghai from Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Ready, Rev. and Mrs. Davidson and infant, Rev. J. W. Stevenson, Mr. B. L. Simpson, Mrs. Brunat and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Knobel and 2 children, Messrs. W. Duysberg, D. J. Lamberts, Barat, Revs. Egide Brochmann, Berhand, Boerke, and Sergis Schurmann, Mr. and Mrs. Camille Berthelot, Pères Haurath, Mallet, Verstaet, Poncke, de Joegher, Van Damme, Wanters, Anico, Verstaete, Verivilgen, and Lech. Mr. Henning, Pères Azzoni and Eng. Taverna. From Saigon.—Miss Harsmann. For Yokohama from Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Gumbre, Messrs. Louis Rondon, Fonkoba, J. Sakamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Popoff and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Scheninger, Mr. R. Pfister, and Mrs. Palyart. From Colombo.—Mr. Chs. A. Harper. From Singapore.—Messrs. Ali Cohen, M. Dandenborgh, G. Gaggino, and G. Shekury and infant. From Saigon.—Mr. Pinelli.
 Per *Caledonien*, str., from Hongkong for Saigon.—Rev. Valley, and Mr. Wong Chick San. For Singapore.—Dr. Herbert Meister, Dr. Robt. Pschorr, Mr. and Mrs. Loh E Yen and daughter, Miss Leclidor, Mr. H. Harz. For Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Poo, Messrs. W. C. van der Sleyden and C. van der Mullen. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Blacque. For Calcutta.—Messrs. M. Macpherson, R. Sakamoto, and K. Uchiyama. For Port Said.—Mr. and Mrs. de Bath, Messrs. H. de Bath and McCalton. For Marseilles.—Major and Mrs. Pemberton, Capt. J. G. Duarte, Messrs. Ferreira, A. A. Almeida Azev, C. Sabachnikoff, Levat, Roger, C. Anaya, and Dr. Klokoff.
 Per *Wingsang*, str., for Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. MacHaffie and child, and Rev. Beerneur. For Shanghai.—Mrs. Christie, Mrs. and Miss Lloyd and 3 children, and Mr. M. Everest.
 Per *Empress of China*, str., for Amoy.—Mrs. Simoes and 3 children. For Shanghai.—H. E. Sir W. Robinson, Messrs. C. Platt, J. P. Cottam, C. E. Richardson, Hart Buck, Cheung Yan Nun, and Dr. G. Smith. For Nagasaki.—Messrs. G. C. Bouman and R. L. Richardson. For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reid, Mrs. Kühn and 2 children, Messrs. R. B. Joyce and C. W. Chung. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Monctfort, Mrs. Komor, Messrs. Leonard Black, J. Leiria, J. A. M. de Jesus, P. Abdullah, N. J. Mahomed. For Boston.—Mrs. Li Shan Ping, Mr. Moy Hang Tow. For London from Hongkong.—Mr. A. E. Wilson. From Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Anderson.
 Per *Menmuir*, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholl, Messrs. R. R. Roberts, Leung Shui Lun, and Kerry, Misses F. Campbell, M. Kerr, G. Trudinger, L. Jensen, and M. Reid.
 Per *Hanoi*, str., for Haiphong.—Messrs. Geo. H. Howard and H. R. Simpkins, Mrs. A. Knepp, and Rev. Rigonen. For Pakhoi.—Mr. Vial.
 Per *Aden*, str., for Shanghai from London.—Miss M. Campbell, Sister E. Low, Miss Annie V. Gladwell, Messrs. C. L. Piertroni and C. H. Allen. From Aden.—Mr. G. H. Smith. For Yokohama from London.—Miss Pycroft.
 Per *Haimun*, str., for Swatow.—Rev. and Mrs. W. Ashmore, Rev. and Mrs. H. Giess. For Amoy.—Mr. M. S. Lewin.
 Per *Ravenna*, str., for Shanghai from London.—Messrs. J. Bateman and J. Barber. From Brindisi.—Mr. H. Butterworth. From Bombay.—Baron P. Gunsberg. From Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay.
 Per *Ceylon*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. B. German. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dowler and 2 children, Capt. B. L. Lamont, Lieut. G. D. Campbell, H. K. R. and Mr. G. M. Salmon. From Yokohama for Colombo.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard and 3 children. For London.—Master G. Moss. From Shanghai for London.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Collins and 2 children, Mr. J. Mackechair, and Dr. J. H. Lowry.